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# PUBLIC AFFAIRS

COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY, PEIPING, CHINA

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OCCASIONAL NEWS NO. 1

JUNE 1934

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This little news sheet is published with the intention of bringing up to date information on the work of the Social Science Departments at Yenching. Its larger and more complete predecessor, *The College of Public Affairs, Its Development and Present Outlook*, was published in the spring of 1933. A few copies are still available. If you have not yet seen it, the Dean's office will be glad to send it to you upon request.

This year there are several phases of the college work that reflect significant movements in China which we hope will be of interest to you.

## I. GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS AND THEIR EFFECT

The Chinese National Government has adopted in the last two or three years a pronounced policy of restricting the number of students in the colleges of Arts and Letters, and Public Affairs, and of encouraging registration in Natural Sciences, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture. Consequently, the enrollment of new students in the colleges of the first type has, in many instances, been seriously curtailed. In comparison with similar colleges in other institutions the College of Public Affairs at Yenching has been little affected. Numerically the students have practically maintained their quota of former years and constitute nearly 30% of the total student body.

## II. OUR SHARE IN RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

The most fundamental and far-reaching movement in China to-day is that of rural reconstruction. Yenching has, not unnaturally, manifested a strong interest in this direction. In the fall of 1933 Prof. Leonard Hsü, Chairman of the Department of Sociology, was granted

leave of absence for one year to enable him to accept the post of technical advisor to the Ministry of Industries and to serve concurrently as the vice-director of the Bureau of Rural Reconstruction of the National Economic Council. At the present time he is also a member of the Committee on Land Policy, Chairman of the Silver Committee, and an executive member of the National Rural Reconstruction Council. Mr. Chang Hung-chun and Dr. Cato Young are likewise members of this council.

Professor J. B. Tayler of the Department of Economics returned to England on furlough in the autumn of 1933. While there he collected useful information and new ideas on rural industries and came back with renewed vigor in the spring of this year to guide the work of the North China Industrial Service Union, an organization which aims at improving rural industries. Apart from general rural education, two projects, the development of the iron industry in Shansi and of the woolen industry, have been successfully initiated. The scientific experiment on Shansi iron has been completed and there now remains the problem of the commercial application of the results. The experiments on the woolen industry have resulted in the establishment of some twenty centers in different parts of North China.

Professor Lü Fu of the Department of Political Science has recently been appointed magistrate of Tinghsien. This is one example of the practical co-operation between Yenching and the Mass Education Association. Mr. Lü, after being sworn into office, came back to Yenching to finish his semester's teaching, and will go back to Tinghsien in the summer to spend his furlough year there working on problems of local administration.

Dr. Cato Young of the Sociology Department is also intimately connected with rural work. He is Director of the Social Survey of the Shantung Research Institute of Rural Reconstruction and Editor of the rural reconstruction supplement of the Ta Kung Pao, the official organ of the National Rural Reconstruction Council.

Mr. H. C. Chang, director of the Chingho Rural Center, has been sent abroad for the year to investigate rural work in India, Java, and Europe so that he may be better prepared to participate in the rural training program.

Rev. George W. Shepherd of the Kiangsi Christian Rural Service Union which has been entrusted by the Chinese Government with the charge of the Lichuan Experimental Hsien visited Yenching recently to enlist faculty and student co-operation in this important piece of work. A warm response was given him by the Yenching Community and plans for active co-operation are now under consideration.

Three members of the Yenching faculty, Prof. Cato Yang, Dr. Y.P. Mei, the Director of Studies, and Dean Gideon Chen were recently appointed by the Executive Yuan of the Nanking Government to serve as members of the Peiping Branch of the National Reconstruction Committee.

### III. CHINGHO RURAL CENTER

Our own experimental work at Chingho has, despite the lack of funds and the small personnel, not only been able to maintain the essential features of its program, but has shown decided success in certain phases of it. The work with women and children has, due to the efforts and enthusiasm of Miss Wu Yu-chen, proved most satisfying. Co-operative credit societies are likewise well under way. Thus far eighteen societies have been recognized by the station and these are now organized into a union. To raise money for a co-operative center, the members of the union recently gave a program at Yenching.

Textile work is also promising. Hand spun woolen cloth of various patterns has been made and experiments on weaving cotton cloth have also been successful. The problem now is that of marketing. Already many Yenching faculty members and students wear clothes of our own "Yenching Woolens".

Although the medical work has been greatly handicapped by the shortage of funds, the midwife service, supported by the late Dr. Yamei Kin, has proved to be of great value for the village women.

### IV. INSTITUTE OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

There is a plan on foot to correlate the rural work of the social science departments into an Institute of Rural Reconstruction in which specialists in rural sociology, rural economics, rural education, and local government will be trained. The proposed scheme covers

theoretical training as well as field work. It is gratifying to note that co-operation in this enterprise between Yenching and the Mass Education Association at Tingsien is being actively promoted.

#### V. JUDGE KUO DEMONSTRATES MODEL COURT.

Judge Y. K. Kuo of the Political Science Department is spending a two years' leave of absence in Shanghai in the capacity of court president to demonstrate the possibility of establishing an efficient, independent, and upright judiciary. His work has been greatly appreciated by both the Chinese and the foreign community at Shanghai. A group of Yenching graduates is working under him.

#### VI. PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

Among the research projects which have recently been completed or which are now under way may be mentioned the following:

Prof. Gideon Chen: *The Introduction of Modern Industrial Technique into China from 1840-1915*. Part I, *Lin Tse-Hsu, Pioneer Promoter of the Adoption of Western Means of Maritime Defense in China* has just been published.

Mr. Gordon C. Huang has written in Chinese a book on the Financial Systems of the Various Countries. It is now being published by the Chung Hwa Book Co.

The third monograph in the Yenching Series on Industry and Trade, *Oil Industry in Hopei* by Chiao Hsu-fan, directed and edited by Professor J. B. Tayler, will soon be sent to the press.

Miss Augusta Wagner spent the summer of 1933 investigating the industrial welfare work of the modern factories in Shanghai. She has also supervised the study by Mr. Wu Chih-to of *Money Lending in Tunghsien* a problem growing out of his M. A. thesis. The Chinese version is now in the press and the English will be written by Miss Wagner during the summer.

Mr. Harry Price is making an investigation of *Evidences of Population Pressure in Rural China*.

Dr. B. H. Li is continuing his research on problems of transportation.

Dr. Shushi Hsü is making a comprehensive study on Chinese foreign relations.

Professor Lü Fu is working on Chinese political institutions.

Dr. Wu Ch'i-yü has published in Chinese a number of articles among which are the following: *Historical Analysis of the Sinkiang Problem* (in the Eastern Miscellany); *Russo-British Diplomacy with Yakooob Beg during the Period of Mohammedan Rebellion in Eastern Turkestan from the Year 1863 to the Year 1878* (in the Kuo Wen Weekly); *Sino-Russian Diplomacy over the Retrocession of Ili in the Years 1878-1880* (Kuo Wen Weekly); and a number of editorials for Pei Fang Kung Lun. Arrangements are being made for the publication of Dr. Wu's doctoral dissertation *China and Russia in Central Asia*.

Dr. Wu Wen-tsoo, acting dean of the College of Arts and Letters, has published two articles entitled *Professor R. E. Park's Contributions to American Sociology* (in Chinese) in a Symposium on Professor Park's System of Sociology, and *Sociology of René Worms* in the Chinese Journal of Sociology. In collaboration with others he is also making a study of a clan village near Foochow, a translation of Sumner's Folkways into the Chinese language, and a study of birth, marriage and burial customs in Ting Hsien.

Dr. Cato Yang has finished his *China's Rural Compact System* and his book on *Source Material on Chinese Village Government* is almost finished and will be published soon. He has also collected material on *The Recent Village-Government Movement in China* and plans to undertake soon *An Outline of Village Government in China*.

#### VII. STUDENTS

All of our graduates of last year were placed without difficulty and a number of our alumni of previous years have attained positions of responsibility. One, for example, from the Department of Sociology, after further study abroad returned to China as a technical expert in the Ministry of Industry; two from the Department of Economics are now Chairmen of Departments in two Universities; several from the Department of Political Science are acting as bureau and sub-bureau heads in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; others have found their way into government service, banks, business, teaching, and social and religious work. Increasing demands from important quarters are coming in for our social science students.

Mr. Yang Ch'ing-k'un of the class of 1933 received the first prize of \$200.00 from the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Foundation for his work on "An Ecological Study of the Tsou P'ing Market".

The enrollment figures for the present semester are as follows : Department of Economics, 10 graduate students and 79 under-graduates ; Department of Political Science, 13 graduates and 55 under-graduates ; Department of Sociology, 6 graduates and 60 under-graduates.

# PUBLIC AFFAIRS

COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY, PEIPING, CHINA.

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OCCASIONAL NEWS NO. 2

OCTOBER 1934

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As the summer vacation is now over and the new semester has just begun you may like to hear how our social science work is carrying on.

## I. A PROFITABLE SUMMER VACATION.

This summer several members of the faculty of the College of Public Affairs had special opportunities for travel at the invitation of and largely financed by friendly organisations. Professor Shuhsi Hsü participated in the National Defence Conference at Lushan, Kiangsi. Dr. Cato Yang made a trip to Kwangsi where useful contacts were made which may lead to closer co-operation between the Yenching Institute of Rural Reconstruction and the organisations for rural work in that province. Mr. Huang Cho spent one month studying rural economic reconstruction in various places in Kiangsu. Dean Gideon Chen, Dr. W. T. Wu, Miss A. Wagner and Miss K. K. Lei visited Suiyuan for a few weeks and were very much enlightened as to the social, economic and political problems of the North-west. We hope that more such opportunities for the social science faculty to go to the field may be available in the future.

## II. REGISTRATION.

The opening Convocation of the new academic year took place on September 13th, and the registration is almost complete, except for a few late comers. The enrollment of students is as follows:

<i>Seniors, Juniors and Sophomores</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Economics	58	12	70
Political Science	39	2	41
Sociology & Social Work	27	27	54
<i>Freshmen</i>			
Economics	18	8	26
Political Science	4	0	4
Sociology & Social Work	4	6	10
<i>Post-graduate students</i>			
Economics	1	—	1
Political Science	1	15	16
Sociology & Social Work	6	1	7
	171	58	229

The number of Freshmen applications this year was 197, out of which 37 were admitted. The figures for last year were 111 and 42 respectively, which seems to indicate that we have had a better selection of students this year.

### III. INSTITUTE OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

With an additional grant of \$5,000 gold from an American Foundation the Institute of Rural Reconstruction launched out on its first year's career. Prof. Cato Yang was appointed the Director of the Institute, with Mr. Chang Hung-chun in charge of the Ching Ho Rural Experiment Center. Three research projects have been planned, two on village organisation, the one jointly with the Ministry of Industry, the other in co-operation with the Shantung Government's Rural Institute; the third is the collection of available material on local government in China.

A beginning has been made in the training programme, and the following courses on rural subjects are being offered this year: General Agriculture, Rural Education, Rural Sociology, Rural Co-operation, Rural Economy in Modern Europe, and Comparative Rural Movements. A plan for co-operation between Yen-ching and the Mass Education Association at Ting Hsien is under consideration.

The Institute has offered five scholarships for the present year, two being given by the Commercial and Savings Bank of Shanghai.

### IV. PUBLIC AFFAIRS LIBRARY.

The Departmental libraries of the departments of Economics, Political Science, Sociology, and the old Jurisprudence department, have been merged into a College Library. The Library occupies three rooms in McBrier Hall, and has the advantage that it can be managed by one person. A College Library Committee consisting of Miss Augusta Wagner as chairman, Dr. W. T. Wu and Dr. C. Y. Wu, has been appointed to be responsible for the purchase of books and the general supervision of the administration. This new arrangement is appreciated by both the faculty and student body.

### V. PROFESSOR J. B. TAYLER'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

Prof. J. B. Tayler has been appointed by the Ministry of Industry as chief of the Rural Industries Section of the Central Agricultural Experiment Station. He was also elected as a member of the Board of Managers of the British Indemnity Fund to be closely in touch with the rural and industrial education projects in Kiangsi.

### VI. MR. CHANG HUNG-CHUN'S RETURN TO YENCHING.

Mr. Chang Hung-chun, assistant professor in Sociology has returned to the University after one year's special leave of absence to study rural reconstruction movements abroad. He visited India, Java, Denmark, England, Italy, Soviet Russia, and other European countries, and had a splendid time. He has now resumed his teaching and is also taking charge of the Ching Ho Rural Experiment Center. Mr. Chang is preparing an extensive report of his trip.

### VII. DR. YEN CHING-YUEH IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

After receiving his doctor's degree from the University of Chicago Dr. Yen travelled to England where he studied with Prof. Karl Mannheim, the noted German criminologist, at the London School of Economics. In July Dr. Yen proceeded to Russia where he will spend the present year in a careful study of criminological problems and their treatment under the Soviets, and also aspects of the social development of Soviet Russia.

### VIII. FACULTY.

Dr. Chao Cheng-hsin, of the class of 1930, after receiving his Ph. D. from the University of Chicago, and spending one year in research work in China, has joined the Department of Sociology as an instructor.

### IX. VISITORS.

Mr. C. F. Strickland, the British Government's Co-operation Expert and Adviser in London, is at present visiting China under the auspices of the British Universities Committee. Mr. Strickland has had twenty-five year's experience of co-operative work in India, before undertaking his present work. We were fortunate in having him with us for a few days during his stay in Peking. Mr. Strickland met with the members of the faculty of the College of Public Affairs to exchange ideas about co-operation in China and India. He also gave a lecture on the Relation of the State to the Co-operative Movement to the general faculty of the University, and a public lecture to the student body on Co-operation and the Reconstruction of China. Finally he met with a select group of faculty and students who are interested in co-operation, and spoke to them on Mortgage Banks and Co-operative Credit Societies. All were much inspired and impressed by his practical wisdom and valuable suggestions. We are hoping that he will come back to Yenching for a short time to help the Institute of Rural Reconstruction in connection with its co-operative work.

We were very happy to receive a visit from three members of the International Folk High School at Elsinore, Denmark; Messrs. Anderson, Balsev, and Dau. After the visit of Mr. Manniche last year we were glad to have this further link, and to keep in touch with the important and valuable work which is being done by these Folk High Schools in Denmark.



**PUBLIC AFFAIRS**  
COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY, PEIPING, CHINA  
CO-OPERATING WITH  
PRINCETON-YENCHING FOUNDATION

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OCCASIONAL NEWS NO. 3

APRIL 1935

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**I. OUR RURAL RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME**

The rural movement in China is a current development the social significance of which is not recorded in press dispatches. Impetus for the movement has come from the knowledge that four fifths of China's enormous population are rural, from ancient respect for the farming class, from recognition of the poverty if not destitution of vast sections of the farming community, from realisation that in hundreds of thousands of village communities lie China's ultimate strength and weakness, and from hope that through a well-conceived and adequately led movement toward 'rural reconstruction' there will be found a road to internal unity and strength for the nation.

To the extent that this movement is conscious and directed, much will depend upon the intelligence, competence, vigour, and disinterestedness of its leadership.

The rural training programme which will constitute a new emphasis in the work of the College of Public Affairs next Fall represents Yenching University's attempt to fulfil a fitting and useful role in this national development. In addition to a basic social science programme and general background study, specific training will be given for vocations which require specialised knowledge and skills—such as *hsien* (county) administration, agricultural co-operation, rural education, rural survey, and rural social work.

Encouragement in the development of this programme has come from the emergency grant from the Rockefeller Foundation which makes

possible for the immediate future, the maintenance of essential social science courses and the strengthening of rural studies. No less encouraging is an assurance of close co-operation with the Ting Hsien Experiment where Yenching graduate students in rural work will receive field training.

## II. RURAL REHABILITATION IN KIANGSI.

Among the several schemes for rural reconstruction in the areas retaken from the Communists in Kiangsi, the experiment conducted under the auspices of the Kiangsi Rural Christian Service Union at Li Chuan has attracted wide attention for its thoroughgoing and comprehensive programme. It is good to know that Yenching, through its graduates has a big share in this work.

Mr. Tien Hsing-chih who graduated from the Department of Political Science last year is the vice-director, and during the greater part of this year has been in charge of the work at Li Chuan. The programme of the work, already published in pamphlet form by Mr. Tien is interesting and encouraging reading. On a visit to Yenching in March Mr. Tien stated that the educational approach to rural reconstruction work has been found the best avenue toward success in their district. Teachers are traditionally respected by the country people, and the workers find that it is easier to gain the confidence of the country people in the role of teacher. However, educational work is but the basis for an all round reconstruction programme.

Mr. Tien is being helped in his work by Mr. Wu Ch'un, assistant in the Department of Political Science, whose chief work has been to direct a *hsien* survey.

## III. REPORTS ON THE NORTH-WEST

Members of the faculty who visited the North-west during the last summer vacation have now prepared reports on various conditions studied by them. These are being published in illustrated booklets by the Ping-Sui Railway Administration :

Mrs. Wu Wen-tsao : A general account of the trip from Peiping to Pa Ling Miao, Inner Mongolia.

- Dr. Wu Wen-tsao : The Mongolian Yurt.  
Miss K. K. Lei : Catholic mission work along the Ping-sui line.  
Mr. Gideon Chen : Economic conditions along the Ping-sui line dealing particularly with economic resources.  
Miss Augusta Wagner : Tourist information (in English).  
Mr. Ku Chieh-kang : Wang Tung-chun, the pioneer coloniser ; and Chinese colonisation in Suiyuan.  
Mr. Jung Keng : Chu Yin Kuan, the famous pass in the Great Wall.  
Mr. Cheng Cheng-to : The Yun-kang caves at Tatung-fu.

## IV. PROFESSOR'S JOURNEY TO LHASA

Much interest has been shown both by the Chinese and foreign press in China in the safe return of the Government mission to Thibet. One of the members of this mission Dr. J. D. H. Lamb, was for some years a professor in our Department of Sociology. The object of the mission was to confer posthumous honours on the late Dalai Lama. In Lhasa, where they stayed for two months, the mission was cordially welcomed by the acting Dalai Lama, a young man of twenty-three, whom Dr. Lamb describes as a very keen and clever personality. The return journey was made via Singapore rather more quickly than the outward journey through China which took from March to August for the distance between Nanking and Lhasa.

Professor Lamb's book : "The Development of the Labour Movement and Labour Legislation in China", with an introduction by Mr. Chen Kung-po, Minister of Industry, has now been published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai. The material in this book is based on the lectures given by Dr. Lamb when he was Professor of Social Legislation in Yenching.

## V. PROFESSOR LEONARD S. HSU

Professor Leonard S. Hsü, ex-chairman of the Department of Sociology & Social Work, was appointed by the Government to organise a National Conference of Co-operative Work in China, held in

Nanking in March. Several members of the Yenching faculty, including Mr. J. B. Tayler, and Mr. Chang Hung-chun, attended the Conference. As a result of the Conference a scheme of co-ordination of the various agencies engaged in co-operative work in China will be put into effect, and the Ministry of Industry will set up a new Department on Co-operation. It is stated that Professor Hsü has been invited to head up this Department. We hope that he will accept the position in this important work.

#### VI. LEADING BANKS' INTEREST IN OUR STUDENTS

A large number of the graduates of the Department of Economics have gone into the banking services in the past few years. Because of their satisfactory work various banks in China have approached us for students to join their banks. Before the end of last semester the personnel manager of the Bank of China wrote asking us to recommend students. Early in this semester two more banks, the Kincheng Banking Corporation, and the Yen Yieh Commercial Bank, have expressed their willingness to take students from Yenching after their graduation in the summer.

#### VII. STUDENTS

Chang Tien-fu (Political Science graduate) is still working in the First Special Court at Shanghai with Judge Kuo. Mr. Chang is in charge of the Business Department of the Court, and has received special commendation from the Government for his economic handling of supplies, which resulted in a very considerable cutting down of expenses in his department.

Tien Hao (Political Science graduate) has again forwarded to the University a sum equal to one-twentieth of his salary. Mr. Tien hopes to continue to send this sum to Yenching as an expression of gratitude to his alma mater.

Philip Chai (Economics graduate) is at present in Moscow where he travelled as travel agent with Dr. W. W. Yen and Mr. Mei Lang-fang. Mr. Chai is now connected with the China Travel Service, and while in Moscow he has been instrumental in concluding a travel arrangement between the China Travel Service and the Soviet travel Agency.

Yang Kang-chu (Economics graduate) has been appointed manager of a new branch of the Bank of China recently opened in Wu-chang. Previously the Bank had no branch in this large city.

Tien Te-I and Li Hung-chun, Sociology graduates, are both working with the China International Famine Relief Commission in Sianfu, Shensi.

Miss P'an Yü-mei, who since her graduation from the Department of Sociology in 1932, has been organiser of women's work for the Methodist Mission in North China, has now gone to Kiangsi to head up the Women's Work in the Agricultural Institute there. This is another of the organisations which is concentrating on rural reconstruction in the devastated areas, and Miss P'an's experience in North China should be very valuable in directing the work among the women.

#### VIII. REGISTRATION SPRING SEMESTER 1935

<i>Post-graduate students</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Economics	1	-	1
Political Science	12	1	13
Sociology & Social Work	5	1	6
<i>Seniors, Juniors, Sophomores</i>			
Economics	58	10	68
Political Science	36	2	38
Sociology & Social Work	26	28	54
<i>Freshmen</i>			
Economics	19	7	26
Political Science	3	-	3
Sociology & Social Work	4	6	10
<i>Unclassified</i>	2	-	2
	166	55	221

This number is eight less than the first semester, five seniors having completed their work at the end of the semester; and four post-graduates and one freshman leaving. Two unclassified Freshmen have applied for transfer from other undergraduate colleges, to the College of Public Affairs.

**IX. COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS LIBRARY**

Recently the College of Public Affairs Library has purchased a set of the North China Daily Herald from 1906, Vol : 81, to 1922, Vol : 145. This is in line with the Library's effort to build up a basic library of social science literature in both English and Chinese and it is hoped that other valuable additions will be made later.

**QUARTERLY NEWS**  
OF THE  
**COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS**  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY, PEIPING, CHINA  
CO-OPERATING WITH  
**PRINCETON-YENCHING FOUNDATION**

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NO. 1.

NOVEMBER 1935.

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**CHANGE IN NAME**

With this issue *Occasional News* becomes *Quarterly News*. The change in name represents an effort at regularization and a definite undertaking to issue this summary account of developments in the College of Public Affairs four times during each academic year.

The increased frequency, together perhaps with a slight enlargement of each issue, will make possible the presentation not only of formal material but also of ideas and problems with which we are working and upon which we solicit the thought and counsel of our friends.

**DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TRAINING PROGRAM**

Originally conceived as the semi-independent activity of a Rural Institute, the rural training program has become instead an integral part of the work of the College. As such it is closely integrated with foundational study in social science and represents a major vocational emphasis for advanced study in the social science fields. Thus a specialised course in local government is now a major emphasis within the Political Science department, with Mr. Liang and Mr. Lou as new professors whose practical experience eminently qualifies them for teaching work in this field. And thus a specialised course in rural co-operation (the organization and administration of co-operatives) has become an integral part of the work of the economics department, with Mr. J. B. Tayler, the spiritual father of the early co-operative movement in China, and Mr. Yü, a man of wide experience of co-operation, as new teaching members. In like manner, it is expected that vocational courses will be

developed in rural education and rural social work. These specific vocational courses will be based not only upon fundamental study in social science but also upon general basic courses in rural sociology, rural economics, and the like. In the development of these courses, a great deal of emphasis will be placed upon field observation and experience. Later issues of *Quarterly News* may be expected to contain definite accounts of this field work.

#### DR. CATO YOUNG APPOINTED DEAN

After serving as Dean of the College of Public Affairs for the last three years Mr. Gideon Ch'en is spending his furlough year in special study in Tokyo. On his resignation from the office, Dr. Cato Young of the Department of Sociology was appointed Dean of the College, and Mr. Harry Price Assistant Dean.

#### NEW FACULTY MEMBERS

Professor *Liang Chung-hua* has joined the Department of Political Science. His specialty is *hsien* (county) administration, in which field he has had wide practical experience. He is one of the founders of the Shantung Political Institute, and an acknowledged leader of the rural movement in North China. Previous to his work of the last five years as president of the Shantung Research Institute for Rural Reconstruction he taught in Peking University, and in the Peiping Law College. He has held important political posts related to local government in Hunan and Shantung.

Professor *Lou Hsüeh-hsi* has also joined the Department of Political Science. He took his undergraduate work in Peking and received his M.A. from Harvard University, and his Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1927. Since his return to China he has served as magistrate of three different districts in Liaoning and Hopei provinces. In 1930-31 he was head of the Social Bureau in Peiping, and from 1931 until 1934 Counselor to the Peiping Municipal Government.

Mr. *Yü Yung-tzu* has joined the Department of Economics as Assistant Professor in Co-operation. Mr. Yü studied at Tokyo Imperial University, and has taught at Peking University and other Colleges in Peiping. His Chief work, however, has been as head for many years of

the Co-operative Division of the China International Famine Relief Commission where he has had invaluable practical experience. He has written several books in Chinese including *The Management of Co-operative Credit Societies*, *Principles and Practice of Co-operation*, and *The Prevention of Famine in Rural Areas*.

Mr. *Cheng Lin-chuang*, who graduated from the Department of Economics in 1931, has returned as an instructor in the Department this year. Mr. Cheng received his M.A. from Columbia University in 1933, and after his return to China taught for one year in Ginling Women's College, Nanking; and worked for a further year in the Central Agricultural Institute.

#### FACULTY

Mr. *Gideon Ch'en* is spending his year of furlough in Tokyo, Japan, gathering further material for his studies of the introduction of modern industrial technique into China. Studies already published include "Lin Tse-hsü" and "Tseng Kuo-fan", and it is Mr. Chen's intention to publish in successive instalments, studies of Li Hung-chang, of Chang Ch'ien, of the period since the Revolution, and of the period since the Great War.

Mr. *Chang Hsiung-chuan* has been sent by the University to take charge of a piece of co-operative work as head of the Demonstration Hsien (county) of Wen Shang in Shantung, under the Shantung Provincial Government. Several Yenching graduates, including Liang Chen (1934), previously working in Ching Ho, Hsü Yung-shun (1931), Liao Tai-chu (1935), Tien Hsing-chih (1934), and Ch'ien Tien-yu (1935), are also working with Mr. Chang. This important experiment is being watched with considerable interest. Wen Shang Hsien is one of the areas which has suffered most seriously from the floods of this last summer, and as a result of a letter from Mr. Chang more than a thousand pieces of clothing, collected by students were sent down to the *hsien* headquarters for distribution to the sufferers.

Dr. *Lennig Sweet* (Princeton '16) of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., and advisor on Training for Social Work in the Department of Sociology, has left for a well earned furlough year in America. In the month before he left China Mr. Sweet organized an International Boy Scout Camp at Tsingtao where Chinese, Japanese, Russian, American, Hawaiian, and

Phillipino Scouts met together for an international jamboree. Several Yen-ching students assisted, including Lin Ch'i-wu (1931) and Kwang Wen-han (1936).

Mr. *J. B. Tayler* has returned to Yen-ching for full teaching work. In addition to his courses in rural economics and co-operation he is directing research into small scale industry in North China. Much head-way has been made with regard to the pottery industry at P'eng-ch'eng in the south of Hopei province. Mr. Tayler is being assisted in his work by Mr. *Cheng Lin-chuang* who graduated from the Department of Economics in 1931, and who since returning from graduate study in the United States has been working with Mr. Tayler in Nanking.

Mr. *Hou Shu-i'ung* has returned to the Department of Economics after three year's study at Liverpool University, England. Mr. Hou received the Ph. D. degree for his work in monetary theory and history. This is one of the first Ph. D. degrees to be given by an English University to a Chinese student.

Mr. *Yen Ching-yueh* has returned after five years' study in America and Europe, to the Department of Sociology. His last year was spent in Moscow, lecturing and studying in criminology and penology and collecting materials on rural reconstruction work in the Soviet Union.

Mr. *Huang Cho* has leave of absence from the Department of Economics, and is teaching in the new *Hsueh Hai* Academy in Canton.

#### DEAN YOUNG'S SUMMER TRAVELS

Dr. *Cato Young* has spent part of the past summer vacation in travel in different parts of China. After delivering the Commencement Address at Oberlin-in-Shansi, Taiku, he travelled to Tangku, and spent some time there as consultant with the Tangku Chemical Works. He next visited the flooded area in Shantung with Mr. Chang Hung-chun, particularly the Tsi-ning district where several students of the Sociology Department were engaged in summer field work.

At the beginning of October Dr. Young went south to attend a rural workers' conference which was held at Wusih. This conference was attended by 170 people representing ninety different organisations, and nineteen provinces. The primary purpose of the conference was to

co-ordinate the work of those agencies engaged in rural reconstruction in China, so that all may move forward on a correlated plan. On the motion of Dr. Y. P. Mei, at present head of Oberlin-in-Shansi, it was decided to petition the Government for permission to expand the teaching of rural courses in colleges and middle schools. Dr. Young and Dr. Chu Shih-ying of Ting Hsien were asked to be conveners of the next conference to take place in the Autumn of 1936.

#### VISIT OF PROFESSOR A. RADCLIFFE-BROWN

A welcome visitor to the campus is Professor Radcliffe-Brown, Professor of Anthropology in Chicago University. Professor Radcliffe-Brown is one of the best known anthropologists, and many students and faculty members have taken advantage of the course of lectures which he has given under the auspices of the Department of Sociology. He is also conducting a seminar on Village Life in China to which visitors from Tsing Hua University and from Peiping have been invited. Before going to Chicago, four years ago, Professor Radcliffe-Brown was Chairman of the Department of Anthropology in the University of Sydney, Australia, and was at one time President of the Royal Anthropological Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

On his way to China Professor Radcliffe-Brown settled one of his students in a village on the island of Kyushu in Japan, and hopes that the study will be completed within fifteen months. Before returning to America he will visit the Yangtse Valley and South China.

#### STUDENTS WORKING IN THE NORTH WEST

Caught by the lure of far places, and the call of rural rehabilitation, Yen-ching students are to be found in some of the most distant places on China's frontiers. Mr. Yang I-hsiang (Political Science, 1933) is now working for the government in Lanchow. We have just had a visit from Mr. David New (Sociology post-graduate, 1932) whose work for the National Economic Council takes him into the country some hundreds of miles west of Lanchow. Mr. New came to Peking for his marriage to Miss Tien Kuei-luan, also a Yen-ching graduate. On account of Communist troops who have been driven into the wild intervening country Mr. New travelled by aeroplane to Sianfu, doing in 2½ hours a journey

which usually takes fourteen days. His work for the improvement of animal husbandry is among the nomad Thibetan tribes of that region. They rove the high plateau lands with their herds, and even during the extremely cold winters rarely go down into the towns. The Government hopes to improve the quality of the grazing lands in this area. Mr. New is now on his way back to his interesting, but somewhat lonely task.

**SEVEN-YEAR REPORT IN PREPARATION**

During the past seven years, the College has been in a formative and flexible period of its development. Its growth and financial backing, the work of its teachers and graduates, its program during a time of increasing adaptation to China's social structure, conditions, and needs, its gradual clarification of policies, its outstanding problems, and its present outlook, will be set forth in a Seven-year Report which is now in process of preparation. Definite announcement regarding this Report should appear in the next issue of the *Quarterly News*.

**PUBLICATIONS**

*Tseng Kuo-fan, Pioneer Promoter of the Steamship in China*, by Gideon Chen, professor of economics, published by the Department of Economics, June 1935.

*Report of the Work of the Li Chuan Rural Experiment*, by Wu Ch'un, published by the Department of Political Science (in Chinese).

*Social Research*, Volume II, published September 1935, edited by Dr. Wu Wen-tso.

*Sociological World*, Volume VIII, published by the Department of Sociology, contains the following articles :

- A Statistical Analysis of the Rural Population in China,.....  
..... by Franklin C. H. Lee
- Development of the Idea of Chastity in Chinese Thought, .....  
..... by Miss Liu Chi-hua
- Lu Chia Tsun—A Survey of a Village near Ching Ho,.....  
..... by Chiang Chih-ang.
- A Study of Village Organisation..... by Tien Te-I
- An Analysis of Chinese Marriage and Funeral Customs,.....  
..... by Ch'en Huai-chen

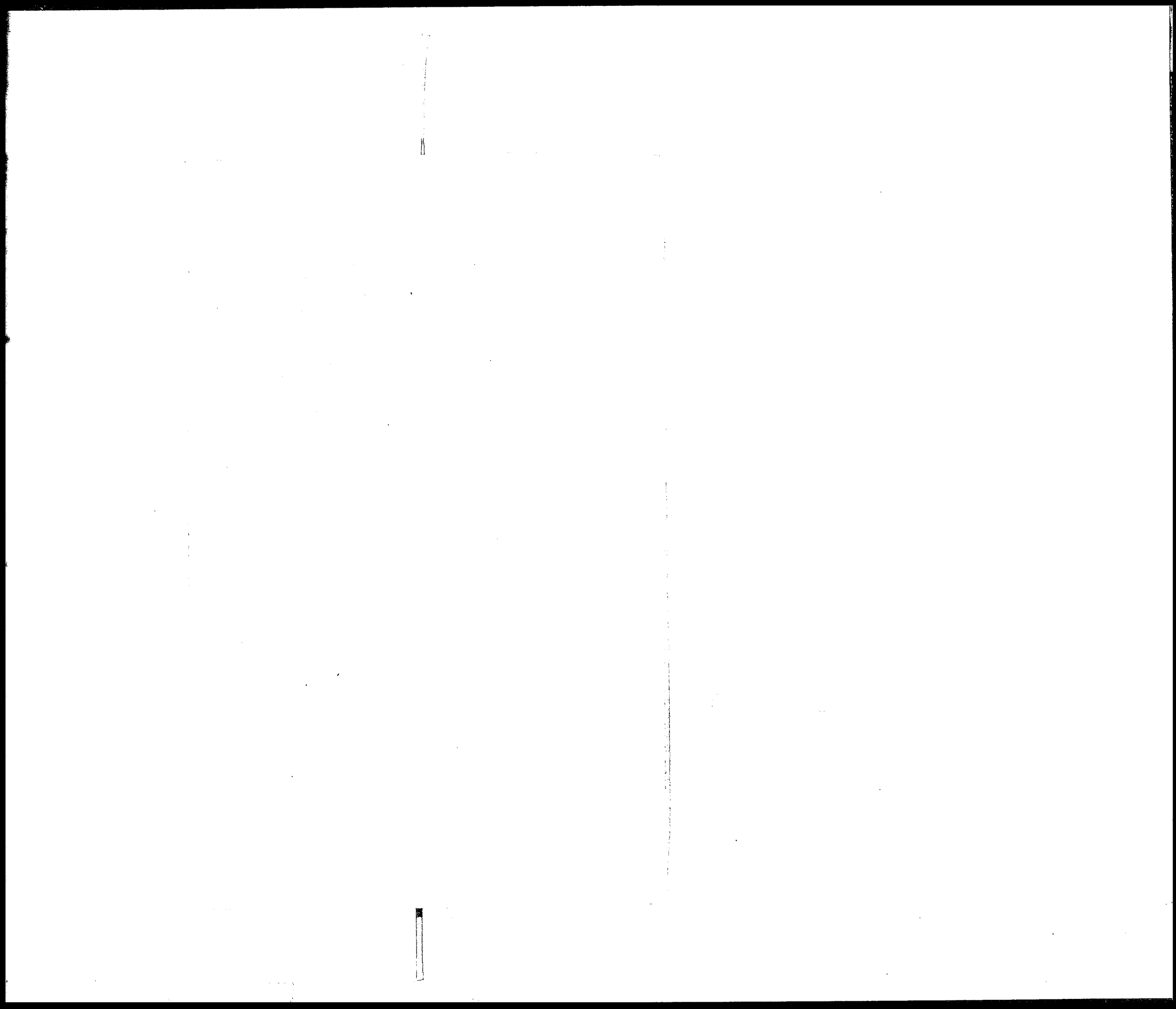
- Geographical Distribution of *Chin Ying* Rites..... by Fei Hsiao-tung
- A Survey of Domestic Industry in Ting Hsien... by Chang Shih-wen
- A Study of the Woollen and Cotton Handicraft Industry in Peiping  
and District..... by Liang Chen
- Statistical Analysis of Age and Sex Distribution in Population  
Studies..... by C. H. Chao
- Lü Hsin-wu : A Study of His System of Village Organisation, ....  
..... by Cato Young
- Health Co-operatives in Yugoslavia..... by H. C. Chang
- Social Planning and Rural Reconstruction..... by Leonard S. Hsü
- Some Aspects of Systematic Sociology in Germany.... by W.T. Wu

**REGISTRATION**

Fears that numbers might be less this year owing the political situation proved groundless. A total of 237 undergraduates have enrolled in the College this year against an enrollment in the first semester of last year of 205. The final figures are as follows :

	Men	Women	Total
<i>Seniors, Juniors, and Sophomores :</i>			
Economics	60	13	73
Political Science	30	—	30
Sociology & Social Work	24	23	47
<i>Freshmen</i>			
Economics	31	4	35
Political Science	24	—	24
Sociology & Social Work	7	16	23
Unclassified	3	2	5
Total	179	58	237
<i>Post-graduates</i>			
Economics	1	—	1
Political Science	9	2	11
Sociology & Social Work	3	—	3
Grand Total	192	60	252





**QUARTERLY NEWS**  
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YENCHING UNIVERSITY, PEIPING, CHINA  
CO-OPERATING WITH  
**PRINCETON—YENCHING FOUNDATION**

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NO. 2

FEBRUARY 1936.

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**BEARING OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION**

Since the last issue of the Quarterly News in November the ordinary tenor of classroom work has been interrupted by political developments. On December 8th the first student demonstration against the principle of an autonomous government in North China took place, and on the next day the students of all middle schools and universities in Peiping declared a strike. On the following Monday, December 15th, a further demonstration took place, and this time the students from Peiping West were able to enter the Chinese city, but owing to the strong guards at the Chien Men they could not join other students inside the North city. Negotiations between faculty and student representatives took place continually, but the students felt that they could not go back to classes, and eventually on January 3rd winter vacation was declared until February 1st. During this time the students carried on special patriotic work, notably a two-week march through a section of western Hopei to acquaint village and town people with recent changes in the political situation. About 150 students from Yenching participated in this campaign.

Political developments in North China have created some uncertainty with regard to the future of institutions of higher education in this area. There have been rumours to the effect that Peiping and Tientsin Universities are planning to move, and there has been serious consideration of possible eventualities. At present Yenching University is planning to carry forward its work as usual next year. President

Stuart has forwarded from New York, with his approval, a recommendation from the Board of Trustees that Yenching continue upon its present site regardless of political developments. Although income for the College of Public Affairs is devoted to personnel and to teaching and research programs which could, if necessary, be transferred elsewhere, existing plans call for a steady continuation of the work of the College and of the University in their present location.

Classes were recommenced on February 1st, examinations for the first semester are scheduled for the last week in February, and the second semester will commence on March 1st. Registration has taken place for the second semester, and though the figures are not yet complete it is certain that there will be but little drop in enrollment.

#### MR. HAN'S INVESTIGATION OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

From November 4th to December 15th Mr. C. L. Han of the University Admissions Bureau made a school investigation trip covering particularly the cities of the Yangtze valley. In his report he has one paragraph on the general condition of Universities in this region which may be of interest to readers of the Quarterly News: "My general impression is that higher education in North China on the whole is better than that in Central or East China.... Wuhan University at Wuchang is famous for its fine buildings, beautiful campus, and good location. But if we compare its spirit, material equipment, and administration, and even natural environment with Yenching and Tsing Hua I should say that the latter are better.... The private and mission universities in this region are much smaller both in size and student body.

"Speaking of the number of universities and colleges in this region I should say that it is already densely situated. From Hankow down to Shanghai there are no less than twenty-five universities and colleges, not counting those of purely vocational nature. It is generally believed that supply exceeds demand."

#### OCCUPATIONS OF GRADUATES FROM THE COLLEGE

An effort has been made during the last few months to make a small survey of the work that is being done by the graduates of the

the departments of Political Science, Economics, and Sociology especially those who have graduated since 1926. Although the data are not complete, the figures are interesting as showing a tendency on the part of our students to take up specialized work along the lines in which the departments have been offering professional training. It has always been assumed, apparently on insufficient data, that the greater number of our graduates are engaged in teaching, but in this rough survey we find that of the graduates of the Political Science Department 17% only are in schools or universities, from the Economics Department, 20%, and from the Sociology Department, 24%.

The total number of graduates from the Department of Economics from 1926 to 1935 is 212. Of these 13% are in banking, 14% in business, and 15% in local or central government offices, making a total in this group of 42%. Twelve students, or 5.6% are in social or co-operative work. Of the rest, about 10% are engaged in graduate study in China or abroad, 4% are in research or journalism, and 16% are in the class of married women not now working or students whose occupations are unknown.

The Department of Political Science has a total of 146 graduates. Of these, 25% are in government, consular, or customs service, 8% are in business or banking. Research and journalism account for 5%, and another 5% are in law. This department has the largest number of students engaged in post-graduate study, 22%. 4% are in rural and religious work. The occupations of 13% are not known.

Hospital social service work, and social and religious work in towns account for 17% of the 113 graduates of the Department of Sociology & Social Work. 10% are now in co-operative and other rural work, while some of the 9% employed in central and local government service might also be included under the heading of rural workers. Only 4% of the Sociology graduates are in business and banking, 14% are pursuing further study, while 7% are engaged in editorial and research work. Married women not working and those whose occupations are unknown come to about 13%.

In connection with this survey it is interesting to read in the report made by Mr. Han Ching-lien: "I noticed that an increasing

number of our alumni who are now in Nanking and Shanghai are connected with political or business circles, but those in the interior cities or smaller places are mostly connected with educational work. We know that a position in a government organization is by no means stable. Once the higher authority quits his position the subordinate members have to follow, but many of our alumni in Nanking and Shanghai have maintained their positions for four or five years and some of them are regularly promoted in spite of the frequent changes of their superiors. This shows that they are able to fill their positions to the satisfaction of their superiors, and to win their confidence."

#### RESEARCH IN PROCESS

At present nine members of the teaching staff are engaged upon definite research projects.

Dean Yang is carrying forward an intensive study of village organization in North China.

Professor Wu Wen-tsoo is completing his survey of source materials on the patriarchal family.

Professor Shuhsi Hsü is preparing a comprehensive treatise dealing with the entire field of Chinese-foreign relations; his previous work in this field is widely known.

Professor J. B. Tayler, with the assistance of Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang, is conducting two studies: the P'eng-cheng and Pa-chien pottery industries, and the market for pottery ware in North China; and a study of egg and poultry production and marketing in the Peiping area.

Miss Wagner is completing a study of the small loan business in the district of Tung Hsien.

Mr. Gideon Chen, utilising new materials secured in Japan during sabbatical leave, is spending full time this year to continue his study of the introduction of modern industrial technique into China.

Mr. Harry Price is carrying forward his study of the economic aspects of China's population problem, dealing at present with Chinese materials.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL COURSES IN THE RURAL FIELD

During the past two months there has been a great deal of discussion of the prospective significance of the rural training courses and of their appropriateness as part of a University curriculum. Abraham Flexner's "Idea of a Modern University" may be taken as expressive of one viewpoint which stresses the broad cultural and disciplinary values of University education. Another viewpoint maintains that in a vast nation so predominantly agrarian, where the fundamental social problems are those of the rural population, and where leadership for the solution of these problems is urgently needed, there is every incentive for a study of those fields of rural activity in which the university graduate may make strategic and effective contribution, while at the same time receiving an income which is commensurate with his needs. The training courses in rural co-operation and local government which are now being developed within the curriculum of the College represent an effort to furnish the student opportunity for cultural and basic social science study and an understanding of Chinese society and the changes it is undergoing, as well as technical training in preparation for specific professional problems.

Four new members of unusual qualification have joined the teaching staff for special work in the fields concerned. The number of students enrolled for the new training programs is not large, but their quality is substantial; increase in enrollment is to be expected as the courses become better established and better known as to intrinsic worth and professional merit. Three courses have been added in local government and four in rural economics and co-operation. The training programs in these fields at present combine general and technical study with active field observation and experience; field work has thus far been developed particularly in co-operation, where students actually deal with the problems of existing co-operatives, the headquarters of which they visit frequently and regularly.

Students taking the training course in co-operation major in economics; those taking the course in local government major in political science. The curriculum recommended to individual students entering

one of these fields contains fundamental courses in economics, government, and sociology. Intensive study in one of these disciplines is followed by courses dealing with co-operation and local government in other countries as well as in China and involving a certain amount of carefully supervised field observation and field work. Professional training of this character is necessarily experimental; modifications may be expected as a consequence of accumulated experience and of continuous selfcriticism.

#### RESEARCH PLANS

In connection with the professional training courses in the rural field the need for more extensive and systematically organized investigation directed to the attainment of a fuller understanding of rural China is clearly recognised. To this end discussions are under way looking toward more comprehensive research in the rural field which will lend itself to co-operation between the several branches of social science, and to collaboration between Yenching University and other institutions. At present discussions are being carried on in particular with Professors Franklin Ho and H. D. Fong of the Nankai Institute of Economics.

#### WANG TUNG-HUI

It was with genuine sorrow that we heard of the untimely death of Miss Wang Tung-hui at the beginning of January. Miss Wang had completed her junior year at Yenching in 1935, and was married to Mr. Fei Hsiao-tung, a 1933 graduate of the Department of Sociology, in August of last year. Mr. and Mrs. Fei proceeded immediately to Kwangsi to make a study of the Yao tribes, and it was while they were engaged in this work that the tragedy occurred. A letter received from a missionary in Wuchow gives the following details: "A few days ago, Mr. Fei who was in the General Hospital here in Wuchow wrote me a letter. I at once went over to see him and found him suffering with an injured right leg and joints of the left foot out of place, the result of falling into a tiger trap in the Yao mountains. When the young couple entered the Yao mountains they were full of hope and energy and they began their work with an enthusiasm that betokened success. They had visited

several tribes when, as they with helpers and carriers were travelling through the wild mountain territory, on a small zig-zag pathway that led from Kucheng to Lowan, Mr. and Mrs. Fei became separated from their companions and got off the main path on to a hunter's trail.

"Pathways in the Yao mountains are often small and indistinct and Mr. and Mrs. Fei did not realize they were on the wrong trail, and being unconscious of their danger, tramped on. For hours they had followed the winding pathway in and out among the hills without meeting anyone or coming in sight of any human habitation. Late in the afternoon they approached a crude bamboo fence leading to a sort of gateway and thinking they were nearing a mountaineer's home, they eagerly stepped forward. The innocent looking gateway proved to be a "dead fall" tiger trap and as Mr. Fei, who was in the lead, stepped through, his foot released the trigger and at once huge quantities of stone and timber came crashing down upon him. He was injured badly. The right leg was partly paralyzed; several joints in the left foot were crushed out of place and he was pinned beneath a mass of debris. Mrs. Fei was not hurt. She worked heroically pulling the stones off her prostrate husband until she had released him. But Mr. Fei was so badly injured that he could not walk, and night was coming on. They had no food or bedding, and Mr. Fei was suffering dreadfully. Finally, his devoted wife determined to go in search of help, and comforting her husband with a few cheering words, she started off down the mountain trail. She did not return that evening, and Mr. Fei lay on the cold ground, chilled to the bone by the cool mountain atmosphere, hungry, thirsty and in great pain. In this condition the long awful night was passed. The following morning as Mrs. Fei had not returned Mr. Fei started slowly to crawl along the narrow pathway. He crawled all day until four o'clock in the afternoon when he was found by tribesmen—members of his party who, having missed them the night before, had started out to search for them. Mr. Fei asked about his wife, but no one had seen her. Mr. Fei was then carried to the nearest Yao village and a general alarm call was sent out. The tribesmen from the various villages responded to the call, and for several days they followed the mountain trails searching the wooded hills in a vain attempt to find the lost woman. On the

seventh day one of the companies of searchers found the body floating in a mountain stream. No details will ever be found out. It is surmised, however, that in her determination to secure help, Mrs. Fei continued tramping onward until night overtook her when in trying to cross a mountain stream across which the path led, she was washed off her feet by the swift current and carried down into deeper water.

“Mr. Fei, and the body of his wife were carried by the tribesmen to Konghau, a market town on the West river, a day’s journey by launch from Wuchow. Mr. Fei was brought to the Wuchow General Hospital for medical treatment. As his injuries are severe the doctor expects a slow recovery.”

Our sympathies are with Mr. Fei at this time, and we mourn the loss of a very fine and promising woman.

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NO. 3.

MAY, 1936

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**WEN SHANG HSIEN**

In the columns of this little publication, we have frequently remarked upon the extent to which the basic problems of China—political, economic, and social—are rural problems. Of great importance, therefore, are researches which throw new light upon this vast and intricate social field; significant also are courses of study designed to prepare young men and women for active and competent leadership in local government reform, agricultural co-operation, mass education, rural health, and agricultural development.

To those primarily concerned with the growing "rural reconstruction" movement in China, no less interest attaches to strategic experiments where theories are put to the test of actual conditions, and where experience—indispensable preparation for wider social reconstruction—is being gained. Certain experimental centers—Ting Hsien, Tso Ping, Kiang Ning, Ching Ho—have become bywords among students of social development in China. To these a new name has been added during the past year—that of Wen Shang Hsien. Developments within this hsien (county) are of particular interest at this University for the newly appointed magistrate is none other than Yenching's energetic assistant professor of Sociology, Mr. Chang Hung-chun. Assisting him are graduates, not only of Yenching University, but also of Peking National University, the University of Peiping, and Tsing Hua University.

The Shantung rural experiment was initiated by the able governor Han Fu-chu, with the support of such well-known leaders as

Liang Chung-hua and Liang Shu-ming. As soon as General Han assumed office as governor of Shantung province he created the Shantung Provincial Institute of Rural Reconstruction to train hsien workers. Experiments in training convinced the Governor of the value of his method, so early in 1935 the Western Shantung Hsien Reconstruction Demonstration Area was formed, to include fourteen counties for experiment and demonstration on a larger scale. Mr. Chang Hung-chun was appointed magistrate of Wen Shang Hsien in the middle of September, and assumed his duties on October 1st, 1935. Six months after Mr. Chang's assumption of office the hsien was visited by Miss Dora Bent, Secretary of the College of Public Affairs. Upon her return she prepared the following report, to which this issue of the *Quarterly News* is devoted. It represents the impressions gained by a casual but observant visitor.

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A visit to the Yamen at Wen Shang is a vitalising experience. One arrives in sight of the walls of one of China's oldest cities along a well made road on a bus which considers forty miles an hour a normal speed. Passing through the double gates one is in a city first made famous when Confucius was magistrate and preached to his seventy disciples from the platform just outside the Yamen wall. The streets are spanned by many beautiful stone arches erected by devoted widows to the memory of their husbands as an earnest of life-long fidelity. Apart from these handsome arches, and the castle-like pawnshop which the city is to-day too poor to support, the town is very similar to any other walled city in Shantung. The mud houses with their straw-and-mud thatched roofs, are small, poor, and for the most part shelters rather than "homes". Having heard of Confucius's tenure of office, and visited the temple to examine the shoe worn by the Sage, one is tempted to wonder whether any magistrate since has attempted to repair the Yamen, and is not surprised to learn that it is considered unfortunate to do so. There are signs of modernity—the "Morning Song" in large blue characters on the spirit wall, pictures depicting the evils of gambling, opium smoking, the wearing of pigtailed, or the binding of feet, which decorate the inner walls of the courtyard, and last, but certainly not least in interest, the well of sweet water with pump, bored under the direction of the present occupant of Confucius's shoes.

Inside the Yamen itself, one is immediately aware of an atmosphere of efficiency and earnestness. From the early morning physical exercise at 6:30 to the evening hour of military drill from 4:30 to 5:30, there is little chance to forget that this is the office of the magistrate of Wen Shang Hsien, responsible for the well-being of half a million people; and though the clerks may knock off at 5:30, it is likely that the magistrate and his department heads and assistants will be at work until midnight, or even later.

#### *Famine Relief*

When the new magistrate and his assistants assumed office they envisioned their task as one of re-making this old hsien into *the* model hsien of China, and mapped out their plans of reconstruction on no small scale. They had reckoned without the elements, for in the summer of 1935 the Yellow River—China's sorrow—broke through its dikes not far from Wen Shang Hsien, and great areas of the country were devastated. Wen Shang with two larger rivers, four smaller ones, and several lakes, suffered severely, about 44% of the land and 200,000 people being affected. The result was that the government found itself saddled with much emergency relief work, in addition to the fundamental reconstructive work of re-building dikes, and re-digging river beds to prevent further catastrophes. Help in money, food, and clothing has been received from the China International Famine Relief Committee; refugees have been drafted and volunteer labour recruited for this work, and it is hoped that by the end of May all the dikes in the county will be put in repair along the 280 li of river bank, using about one million labour days to complete the work.

About 13,000 refugees have been sent out of the county to be fed in other parts of the province, and in the county itself five camps have been established, taking care of about one thousand refugees. Each of these refugees is allowed in fuel and grain the equivalent of \$1.50 a month, but this is inadequate and friends in other parts of the country have helped with money which has been used to supplement the diet with vegetables and bean oil every five days. Gifts of clothes from the International Famine Relief Commission and from Yenching University have also been a great help.



A special office has been established to look after the welfare of the refugees, with the magistrate as Director, and one of the local leaders as vice-director. The accounts are inspected by local auditors once a month, and audited by the Financial Department of the Hsien Government. Rigorous measures have been taken to check disease, and through the generous cooperation of the Bachman-Hunter Hospital in Tsining a refugee clinic was established, and Dr. Scovell of that hospital has visited Wen Shang weekly to give medical attention. Vaccinations and inoculations have also been given to both adults and children, and cleanliness in the camps is insisted upon. All those between the ages of 7 and 19 are organised into classes, and taught by the officers of the hsien government, and by specially paid teachers.

*Court work; opium and gambling suppression*

Such emergency work has taken up a great deal of the time and energy of the officials; but the ordinary work of the Yamen must go on. Every day there is the usual crowd outside the Yamen waiting to petition the magistrate or the judge, and all wanting special attention for their own case. According to the new provincial regulations the magistrate himself is required to deal with cases of banditry, opium and heroin smoking and selling, gamblers, complaints against officers, and quarrels of a public nature, whereas the judge handles civil and ordinary criminal cases. During the first five months 919 cases were handled by the magistrate, and 835 by the judge. Country people look on a visit to the court as one of their few recreations, and during the winter months they will rake up many cases which should be settled out of court. Added to this is the ability of "shark" lawyers to play up and prolong their cases. In an endeavour to limit such litigation, an office has been established in the Yamen, specially paid writers are employed, and all cases submitted to the magistrate must be written either by the individual himself, or by these special writers who have been carefully selected.

Stringent measures have been taken against opium and heroin sellers and smokers. It was claimed that in the city alone with a population of just over eight thousand there were seventy sellers. In November an Opium Clinic was established, with assistance from Dr. Scovell. Up to the end of February the Clinic had taken care of 201

cases, forty-five of whom came voluntarily, the remainder being arrests. Of these, 149 have been discharged. Eight white pill and heroin sellers have been arrested, and five of them sentenced to death according to law; the three women sellers arrested were sent to imprisonment. The drastic measures taken reflect the determination of the government to check the spread of this demoralising traffic. With the help of the Yamen, local leaders have organised an anti-drug association, and it is hoped that the present improvement will be permanent; it is claimed that up to the present at least half of the traffic in the hsien has been put down. Gambling is another evil which the present administration has curbed through strict measures.

*Women's Work*

As may be expected the women in Wen Shang are backward, and governed by conservative tradition. The one woman worker in the town is the midwife, and although she has only been there a short while she is being increasingly consulted by the women. A forward step was made in Wen Shang during the visit in April of Miss Lei of the Yen-ching Department of Sociology. For the first time a group of about sixty women gathered together, and Miss Lei took the opportunity of explaining to them the importance of the midwife's work, and asking for their co-operation. They were enthusiastic, and showed real interest in the magistrate's plans.

*Public Health*

Public Health work has received considerable attention during the last few months. Before October there was no provision for either public health or medical protection in the modern sense. The county only has two quack doctors, and although the law required the government to promote public health and medical work nothing had been done, both through lack of funds, and also through ignorance. By co-operation with the Bachman-Hunter Hospital at Tsining work has been started, a midwife and public health nurse being already permanently in Wen Shang, in addition to the weekly visits paid by Dr. Scovell from Tsining. The clinic is open daily, and school hygiene has been instituted. 300 typhoid and cholera injections, and 130 small pox vaccinations have been given to the school boys and girls. Orders have

been given to the Farmers' Schools to select 30 intelligent graduates—three from each school—to come to the city to receive training in vaccination work. Old latrines in the city have been cleaned and rebuilt, and new ones erected. During the first week in March a street cleaning campaign took place, when every street in the town was repaired and cleaned by the citizens, led by the magistrate and the Yamen staff. Is there another hsien, we wonder, where the magistrate could be seen, pick in hand, engaged in remaking the roads of his hsien city?

The Public Health Demonstration Field Station of the National Economic Council has sent their travelling corps to Wen Shang three times, helping in vaccination and medical work, and giving lectures on personal and public hygiene. This is only a start, and it is hoped to create at least five health units in the whole county, with a hospital in the city.

#### Education

The Third Department of the Local Government is known as the Department of Education and Construction, dealing with all the educational work of the hsien in addition to being responsible for all construction work. Wen Shang had its first public schools in 1908, but up to the end of 1935 there were only five public higher primary schools, and one private higher primary school; four of these located in the city itself. In addition there were only 130 lower primary schools with 132 teachers for the whole county. These schools altogether included 4033 pupils, or about 8% only of the children of school age. In addition to these schools there were many private *ssu shu* schools to which the conservative farmers sent their children in preference to the public schools. It must be admitted that as far as classical education is concerned the *ssu shu* have a better record than the public schools, but apart from the classics they teach nothing, and in no way try to fit the children to meet the needs of life to-day.

The present administration has been paying a great deal of attention to this question of education, with the result that by the end of February 1936, there were 309 schools with 371 classes and 10,572 children; thus the number of classes were almost trebled. The status

of the teachers has been put on a uniform basis, and their salaries assured, the village or sub-district being responsible for a certain amount on a sliding scale according to whether the school keeps up its standards. In face of prognostications to the contrary a very successful Teachers' Training course was held during the winter vacation with a total enrollment of 164 teachers, including fourteen from private *ssu shu* schools. Problems of village government and education, methods of teaching, civics and public health, were the topics covered in the curriculum. Afterwards a Teachers' Association was formed which will be responsible for seeing that the regulations with regard to days of opening and closing schools, class hours, holidays etc. are duly carried out.

In 1932 a short course training school for teachers was established, with a two year term of training. There are now 60 students and four teachers in the school, and recently a lower primary practice teaching class has been added. It is hoped that if finances permit this school may be expanded into a regular Lower Normal School to train teachers for the hsien.

Efforts have been made during the winter to promote adult education, seven schools being held each evening taught by the primary school teachers. A Public Library has been opened in the town containing a good collection of old classics, and a complete edition of a modern Childrens' Library. In addition modern magazines, and daily newspapers from the large towns are subscribed for. Altogether the library already contains 5492 books. Plans are made to arrange for a travelling library for both the public and the school children.

#### Research

Through the help of scholarships from the Rockefeller Foundation it has been possible to make several small economic surveys, and this work is being extended. Wen Shang is a very important wheat growing area, the survey showing that over 60% of the land is given up to this crop. Therefore a study of wheat growing and marketing has been undertaken. In some parts of the county cotton spinning and weaving is a relatively important rural industry, and one investigator is studying the production and distribution of cotton and cotton goods.

A general economic study of one village of 145 families shows an annual average money income of about \$71.00 (about U.S. \$22.00) per family, giving some idea of the low scale on which most of these families live. Practically all, 138 families, live by cultivating land; and of these 131 own their own land, five are part owners, and two only rent their land. It is hoped to make more of these studies as a background for the determination of policies.

#### *Financial Division*

When visitors to Wen Shang are questioned as to what impressed them most, the answer has invariably been the same: the personnel, and the honesty of the administration. The Second or Financial Division is responsible for the collection of taxes, the keeping of accounts, and the paying of salaries and expenses. There is no doubt that there is more opportunity for corruption and age-old bad practices in this division than in any other section of the government work. The method of tax collection by the farming out of taxes to unpaid collectors who are at liberty to make as much as they can from the farmers provided they pay the magistrate his due, is a temptation for unlimited squeeze. Even after the collectors have received the money from the villagers they will hold it up for months, pretending it has not been received while they loan it out at high rates of interest. The reputation within the Yamen has been no better than outside, and the temptation to let things slide on in the old way, and to concentrate on other aspects of work showing more obvious results to a casual observer, is great. However, constant and consistent efforts are being made to clean up this division of work, with creditable results. The work is helped considerably by the Training School established by the Provincial Government for the training of administrative officers in modern methods, and men trained in this school are being gradually drafted into the service. Since the reform of the Western Shantung area the number of clerks in the Tax Collection Bureau in Wen Shang has been reduced from over one hundred to fifteen under the supervision of a man trained in the Provincial school. The business of tax collection is hereditary, the books being passed down in the family as valuable possessions, and it is almost impossible to get hold of them.

It is hoped that a general valuation and assessment of land may be made, for until this is done, and many anomalies cleared up it will be impossible to put the business of tax collection on a thoroughly honest basis. One feels a tremendous admiration for an administration working unremittingly against custom and age-long practice to put in a system of honest administration of public funds for the goods of the people.

The regular expected income of the hsien both from local and provincial sources is just over \$240,000, but because of the famine this year the amount will be reduced by at least 30%. Notwithstanding this a tremendous amount of reconstructive work has been accomplished, and more planned for the future.

#### *Personnel*

In addition to Magistrate Chang Hung-chun, the following Yen-ching men are working at Wen Shang:

*Hsu Yung-shun* (B.A. 1932, M.A. 1935) Secretary, and the Magistrate's right-hand man, with primary responsibility for all the activities under the First or Civil Department.

*Liang Chen* (B.A. 1934), in charge of the Third Department of Education and Construction.

*Ch'ien T'ien-yü* (B.A. 1935), engaged in economics research work.

Others who have been in Wen Shang for part of the year are *Liao T'ai-chu* (M.A. 1935) as Educational Director; *T'ien Hsing-chih* (B.A. 1934) research work in hsien finance. In addition five men who received practical training at the Ching Ho Experimental Station near Yen-ching are on the staff in junior capacities. Other University graduates on the staff include a Peking National University man, two men from China College, and one from Tsing Hua University.

Four graduate students from Yen-ching and two under-graduates have spent varying periods in Wen Shang gaining practical experience, and collecting thesis material. It is expected that during the summer arrangements will be made for more students to spend the vacation in Wen Shang to profit from the valuable practical experience to be gained there.

*Impressions*

In summing up the results of the first five months one cannot do better than quote the magistrate's own words : "It has helped both the magistrate himself" says Mr. Chang" and the students working with him to know intimately the conditions existing in rural districts. Through this close and real contact with the people we are convinced that the farmers are fundamentally good, and that there are many possibilities for improvement and reform. They are eager for improvement. What is needed is clean and efficient administration carried out by trained personnel with religious spirit and scientific technique. If leaders with ability, technique, and high motives for the promotion of the welfare of the people do really go to the villages and work with the farmers for the betterment of their conditions they can really accomplish much. The experience gained through the stay in Wen Shang will certainly be of some real contribution to the training programme for rural workers, for the material secured will supplement that learned from text books in schools. We need scientific systems and methods, but they must not be imported wholesale from western countries ; they must be adapted to meet Chinese conditions. Training of rural workers by having field work in a county like this will not only make what they learn more real to the students, but will also develop their spirit of service, and their interest in the welfare of the people. There is a very prevalent idea among the intelligentsia that political jobs are dirty and corrupt, and it is not for them to soil their hands by doing such work. You cannot do away with dirty politics and undesirable conditions by staying away from them ; what is needed is for men of ability to enter into them and try to correct them. Through this experience those who are in the field are more than ever convinced that rural reconstruction is the job of the government, and though the contributions of social centers are good for experiment and research, yet the extension side of the movement must be in the hands of the government."

YENCHING

**QUARTERLY NEWS**  
OF THE  
**COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS**  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY, PEIPING, CHINA  
CO-OPERATING WITH  
**PRINCETON-YENCHING FOUNDATION**

VOL : II. NO. 1

SEPTEMBER, 1936

**COMMENCEMENT, 1936**

Commencement was held on July 3rd. Forty-seven students graduated from the College of Public Affairs : of these ten had specialized in Political Science, twenty-three in Economics, and fourteen in Sociology and Social Work. Five students received Master's degrees, two each from the departments of Political Science and Economics, and one from the department of Sociology.

**APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION**

Despite unsettled political conditions in the north, a larger number of students took the Yenching entrance examinations this year than ever before, in Peiping, Hankow, Shanghai, and Canton. There was a total of over 1500 applicants for admission to the University. A much stricter policy has been followed with regard to admissions than in previous years.

**REGISTRATION, 1936-37**

Despite this policy, University enrollment for the present session has reached a total of 828. The enrollment in the College of Public Affairs is as follows :

<i>Political Science :</i>	Men	Women	Total
Freshman :	7	1	8
Sophomore :	18	1	19
Junior :	7	0	7
Senior :	14	0	14
Graduate :	6	1	7
Total	52	3	55

<i>Economics :</i>			
Freshman :	15	5	20
Sophomore :	34	3	37
Junior :	24	4	28
Senior :	13	3	16
Total	<b>86</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>101</b>
<i>Sociology :</i>			
Freshman :	5	5	10
Sophomore :	14	16	30
Junior :	13	8	21
Senior :	7	9	16
Graduate :	1	0	1
Total	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>78</b>
Grand total	<b>178</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>234</b>
Freshman :	27	11	38
Sophomore :	66	20	86
Junior :	44	12	56
Senior :	34	12	46
Graduate :	7	1	8
Total	<b>178</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>234</b>

#### STUDENTS IN SUMMER WORK

More extensive arrangements have been made this year to place students in the rural field for observation, study, and field experience during the two-month summer vacation period. In addition to those students who have made their own arrangements for work in the country the University placed seven students in Wen Shang Hsien under the direction of Mr. Chang Hung-chun, the magistrate, and four in Ching Ho under the supervision of Prof. J. B. Tayler and Mr. Wang Ho-chen.

#### THE NORTH CHINA COUNCIL FOR RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

For the elimination of duplication and for the more effective marshalling of resources for training, research, and experimentation in the rural field, it has long been felt that co-operation between institutions in North China would be useful. Accordingly during the

past Spring there has been inaugurated the North China Council for Rural Reconstruction. The co-operating institutions are Yenching University, Nankai University, Tsing Hua University, the Peking Union Medical College, and the Mass Education Movement. Through the central council more effective planning for the rural work of each of these institutions is made possible. Collaboration is particularly important in making available Ting Hsien, the home of the Mass Education Movement, as a centre for field training and field research in education, local government, rural economics, and public health.

Yenching University has taken an active part in the formation of the North China Council. The results of this co-operation will be reported in further issues of the *Quarterly News*.

#### WEN SHANG HSIEN AND TSINING.

The experiment in *hsien* administration under the Western Shantung Hsien Demonstration Area is becoming of increasing value for purposes of experimentation and training. The following list of students and faculty who have either been permanently employed, or who have paid visits of shorter or longer duration to Western Shantung, will give an idea of the interest which has been generated at Yenching in this rural laboratory.

#### WEN SHANG :

##### Staff :

Chang Hung-chun, Magistrate  
 Hsü Yung-shun, Secretary  
 Chang Che-kwei, Head of Education Department.  
 Liang Chen, Head of Third Division  
 Ch'ien T'ien-yu, Co-operative Organiser

##### Student visitors collecting thesis material :

T'ien Hsing-chih	Liao T'ai-ch'u
Jen Pao-hsiang	Wei Yung-ch'ing
Hsu Tsu-chia	Ch'ü Tung-tsu
Liu Chih-Po	Lin Ch'i-wu

##### Student residents for field work training :

Sun Te-yun	Ku Shih-chieh
Kao Yen-yun	Ch'en Pi-tuan

Wang Wei-hsi  
Miss Tu Han-ying

Miss Kao Yu-hsiang

Faculty visitors :

Miss Kung Lan-chen  
Miss Chen I  
Miss Dora Bent  
Dr. J. F. Li  
Dr. Cato Young  
Mr. H. C. Wang

Miss K.K. Lei  
Miss A Wagner,  
Dr. C. F. Wu  
Dr. Leonard Hsu  
Mr. H. E. Shadick

TSINING :

Staff :

Ning Yuan, Chief Assistant, Education Department  
Wei Yung-ch'ing, Chief Assistant, Political Department  
Jen Pao-hsiang, Director of Studies, Normal Training School  
Liu Chih-po, Statistician  
Li Lu-jen, Teacher, Normal School.  
Chang Chih-ming, Hsien investigator  
David N. New, Economic investigator  
Meng Shou-tseng, Co-operative inspector.  
Chang Chin-kai, Teacher, Normal School.

**SHANTUNG TRAINING INSTITUTE**

Because of the encouraging results which have attended experimental work in the Hsien Reconstruction Demonstration Area in Shantung, the Shantung Provincial Government has decided to establish more demonstration areas, following in general the patterns which have been developed in Western Shantung. As a preliminary stage in this expansion, there have been inaugurated Farmers' Training Schools, the heads of which are also heads of the local district government. With the extension of the system more teachers are needed; a Training Institute for such teachers was established on April 1st, 1936, at Tsining. All the students who were about to graduate from the

eight normal schools in the province were sent to the Training Institute. The number enrolled was about 800. The length of the course is to be nine months, the first three being devoted to militia training, the second three months to general training in problems and systems of rural reconstruction and administration, and the last three months to field training, when the students will be sent to the existing Farmers' Schools to observe the work there. After their training is completed they will be sent to serve in the Farmers' Schools in new areas.

Mr. Liang Chung-hua, professor of Political Science in Yen-ching is the President of the Institute, and Mr. H. C. Chang of the Sociology Department, and magistrate of Wen Shang Hsien, is the director of studies. The following members of the College of Public Affairs in Yen-ching have taught short courses in *hsien* administration, village government, co-operative organization, and survey methods: Dr. Lou Hsueh-hsi, Dr. Cato Young, Mr. Yu Yung-tse, and Mr. Wang Ho-chen. Professor C. F. Wu of the College of Natural Sciences gave a lecture on entomology. Yen-ching graduates working in Wen Shang and Tsining have also participated as leaders in the discussion groups on various specific problems. In addition to the Yen-ching members, well-known professors and other rural leaders from Tsing Hua University, Nankai University, the National Mass Education Movement, and the National Agricultural Institute have been invited to participate in the teaching program of this extensive rural Institute.

**MASTERS' THESES**

The topics of theses presented by students who received the M.A. degree in June are as follows :

*Political Science Department :*

Mr. Lu En-lai, The organization of *hsien* government in the Ch'ing Dynasty.

Mr. T'ien Hsing-chih, Proposals for the Reorganization of Land Taxation in Wen Shang Experimental *hsien*.

*Economics Department :*

Mr. Hsiung Cheng-wen, Historical Study of Interest Rates in China.

Mr. Tsai Ch'ien, Sino-Japanese Trade, 1905-1935.

*Sociology Department:*

Mr. Ch'u T'ung-tsu, A Study of Selected Chinese Social Customs.

**PERSONAL**

*Dr. W. T. Wu*, Chairman of the Department of Sociology, is taking his sabbatical leave. After appointments in the United States including attendance as the Yenching representative at Harvard University's Three Hundredth Anniversary Celebration, he will go to Europe for a year of further study in the field of anthropology, in preparation for the direction of anthropological research studies after his return to the University.

*Mr. Chang Hung-chun*, after an eventful and profitable year as magistrate of Wen Shang Experimental Hsien, Shantung, returns to active teaching at Yenching, and become Chairman of the Department of Sociology. It is expected that he will take an active and leading part in the further development of the University's rural training program.

*Mr. Gideon Chen* has returned from his sabbatical leave, and will resume chairmanship of the Department of Economics.

*Dr. Calo Young*, formerly Dean of the College, is expected to spend the coming year as a leader in the development of the Western Shantung Hsien Reconstruction Demonstration Area. Mr. Harry Price is Acting Dean for the current academic year.

*Mr. Liang Chung-hua*, who during the past year has assisted in the development of the local government training program at Yenching, will next year return to Shantung for further important responsibility in the direction of the Shantung Provincial Institute of Rural Reconstruction.

*Mr. Li An-che* has returned from graduate study in the University of California and Yale University, and is now lecturing in the Department of Sociology.

*Dr. F. G. Williston*, head of the Social Science Division, College of Puget Sound, Washington, is visiting Yenching as an honorary lecturer in Political Science.



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VOL: II, NO. 2

JANUARY 1937

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**RESEARCH IN PROGRESS**

In the *Political Science Department* two research projects are being carried forward. The first is a comprehensive study of Chinese Foreign Relations by Dr. Shuhsi Hsü. This is a work of several years' duration, and is now about three fourths complete.

The second is a study of the work of the Legislative Yuan which, still in its early stages, is being conducted by Mr. T'an Ch'un-lin.

In the *Economics Department* Mr. Gideon Ch'en is continuing his collection of original source materials related to modern economic development in China viewed from the standpoint of the impact of the Western economic system on China. His publications, appearing from time to time in the form of monographs, relate principally to the biographies of individuals who have taken a significant part in modern economic development, and to certain missing chapters in modern Chinese economic history, such as the development of the Shansi banks, which is now being published by the Commercial Press.

Dr. Hou Shu t'ung is preparing a monograph on the first year of the new currency system in China, which will probably appear before the end of the academic year. This study deals with currency and economic conditions prior to the currency reform, the introduction of the new currency system, effects of the new currency system, and suggestions for further improvement and reform.

Miss Wagner has practically completed a study of money-lending in T'ung Hsien, and is also completing work upon an elementary text book in economics for Chinese students, which will probably be published

in the early spring. The books which have been used in elementary economics courses to date are mainly based upon Western experience. This volume has grown out of several years' teaching of elementary economics in Yenching University, and uses largely Chinese materials.

In the *Department of Sociology* Dr. Chao Ch'eng-hsin has completed the study of demographic aspects of population in China, which was carried on in collaboration with Dr. Leonard S. Hsü. The original manuscript has undergone a complete revision, and will be printed shortly by the Ministry of Industry. Dr. Chao is now collecting materials related to urbanization in China.

Miss K. K. Lei is gathering data from women's organizations, relief agencies, organizations dealing with children, and other sources, for a study of the changing status of the Chinese woman and family. Questionnaires have also been used to gather information pertaining to parental authority among different social groups. The study relates to the larger problem of family disorganization and family reconstruction in present day China. Miss Lei hopes to finish this work within two years.

Mr. H. C. Chang hopes to have ready for publication in Chinese, before next summer, his earlier studies of stamp money and pawn shops.

*Research in Rural Economics.* The study of the income and expenditure of farm families in the Ching Ho area is making satisfactory progress. Two investigators are carrying out the field program work under the general direction of Mr. Wang Ho-chen, and with the assistance of a statistician who is tabulating and analysing the results. Returns are being secured from as many as 150 families in seven villages. It is expected that at least 100 of these will be sufficiently satisfactory to be included in the final report. The first two months were treated as experimental, and as affording a training in technique to the investigators. Results that are being used date from August. The study will be continued until July in order to complete the twelve months. This project is being carried out under the direction of Professor J. B. Tayler with the assistance of Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang and Mr. Wang Ho-chen.

In addition some preliminary studies are being made in Pei An Ho and some adjoining mountain villages in order that comparison may be made between the livelihood of the plains and that in the mountain valleys. The summer was spent in making contacts and rendering certain services, and in preparing to organise one or two co-operative societies. This study is under the general supervision of Mr. Tayler, with Mr. Wang Ho-chen as field director; associated with Mr. Wang is the co-operative organiser. Another three months will be needed to finish the field work.

The revised study of the P'eng-ch'eng pottery industry is practically completed. Mr. Tai has presented a very comprehensive report, and this is now being analysed and edited by Dr. E. O. Wilson and Mr. J. B. Tayler, with a view to facilitating Dr. Wilson's extension work on the one hand, and the financial reorganization of the industry on the other. It is hoped that this will be completed next month.

The study of the egg trade in the Peiping area is also practically complete. It includes a survey of the production, marketing, and export of eggs in this area, and may serve as a basis for the organization of egg co-operatives, and the improvement of the trade to be carried out by the section on Agricultural Extension of the North China Rural Service Union. The study has been carried out by Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang under the general direction of Mr. J. B. Tayler and Mr. J. A. Hunter of Tungchow.

Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang made an extensive field trip last summer for the purpose of observing co-operative organization in different parts of China. The materials gathered during this trip are being condensed and prepared for publication during the spring.

*Village Life Studies.* The village life studies undertaken during the current year by Mr. Lin Yueh-hua and Mr. Li Yu-I are part of a larger plan for rural research approached from the general standpoint of anthropology. It is expected that Dr. W. T. Wu, who is now on leave, will collaborate with Mr. Li An-che in supervising their work for another year.

Mr. Lin Yueh-hua's study is of a clan village on an island off the coast of Fukien province. The study will include an analysis of general

conditions in the village, of village customs, and of clan organization. The clan system study will be presented in a monograph of some 50,000 words. The writing is being done in the field, and to date nearly three chapters have been completed.

Mr. Li Yu-I began his work in September with a general tour of 33 villages near Yung-ch'eng in South-west Shansi. The typical village community of Wang Chia Ying was selected for intensive study through direct observation and interviews. The study covers both general conditions and special features of family organization. Initial difficulties, due to political unrest, to the natural suspicion towards investigators from outside, and to the inexperience of the field worker, have been in part overcome; Mr. Li submits weekly reports of progress, and is in continuous communication with Mr. Li An-che at Yenching University. It is expected that in the second year another village will be selected for intensive comparative study.

Mr. H.C. Chang has been organizing for publication, as a general survey study, the materials on rural movements in other countries which he gathered during his recent trip to India, Java, and Europe. The work is now about half completed.

*Population Study*: The study of economic aspects of the population problem, under the direction of Mr. H. B. Price, has proceeded as rapidly as time would permit. The collection of Chinese materials, involving a survey of more than a score of books, and 100-150 magazine articles, is now almost complete, and the results of these are being embodied in a monograph on "Chinese Studies in Population", which will probably be published by the Commercial Press in the late spring or early summer. The general theoretical approach to the subject will be embodied in an article which is being prepared by request for the next issue of the Chinese Economic Year Book. This article will deal with the historical growth of China's population, the approximate period at which the era of diminishing returns in agriculture set in, subsequent evidences of population pressure, and the relation of population pressure to the dynamic economic problems of China at the present time. It is hoped that next year the results of study to date can be coordinated into a comprehensive work.

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VOL: II, NO. 3

MAY 1937

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**VISIT TO THE NORTH-WEST**

A visiting party of thirty-one people, consisting of Yenching and Tsing Hua faculty members and students, was organized for a two-week investigational trip among Mongolians living in the province of Suiyuan. The spring vacation and one additional week were used for this tour. The party was organized under the auspices of the Suiyuan Provincial Government and the local Advisory Kung Shu of the Inter-Tribal Relations Commission of the Mongolians. Initial negotiations were between these two offices and Professor Ku Chieh-kang of Yenching; the actual trip was under the leadership of Mr. Li An-che of the Department of Sociology. The Suiyuan Government provided special cars on the railway, busses for transportation, and secretarial help.

Upon arrival in Suiyuan the party was divided into three sections. Ten persons went to Pailingmiao, Ta Miao and other places with Mr. Han Ju-lin of the History Department. The other two groups went as far as Paotou. From there one group went to Wu Tang Chao, the largest lamasery in Mongolia, with Mr. Li; the other to Hsi Kung Ch'i under the guidance of Miss K. K. Lei of the Sociology Department.

The Suiyuan Provincial Government was interested in this undertaking because they wanted to get help from academic institutions in securing a better understanding of the life conditions of the Mongolian people who are under their charge, and in establishing better relationships between resident Chinese and the Mongols. They requested factual information and also suggestions with regard to policy. Each

member of the group is preparing a report; these reports will form the basis of a group report to be presented to the Government.

This second trip to the Northwest during the past three years reflects a growing interest in the possibilities of Suiyuan and adjacent provinces. The political and strategic importance of the Northwest is better understood than its internal social and political problems and its potentialities as an area for economic development and colonization. These questions call for a great deal of careful investigation and analysis. Some members of the investigation group are planning to return to Suiyuan this summer under the auspices of an Association for the Advancement of Colonization in the Northwest.

#### PERSONNEL

*Dr. Shuhsi Hsü*, Chairman of the Department of Political Science and professor of international relations, is on leave during the present semester as Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. While in Nanking he has also accepted the post of Director of the Council of International Affairs. In this work he has had a large measure of responsibility in directing the publication of regular information bulletins describing the reconstructive work of the Nanking government. The volumes in this series are distributed to persons particularly interested, including members of Chinese embassies and legations abroad. Some of the titles of works which have appeared since Dr. Hsü's assumption of office are as follows:

- Judicial Reforms in China
- Higher Education in China
- Public Health in National Reconstruction
- Japanese Concession in Tientsin and the Narcotic Trade
- Trends in Chinese Public Administration
- Japan and Cotton Industry in North China
- Quarantine Service in China
- The Bogus East Hopei Regime
- Sino-Japanese Economic Cooperation in North China
- Background and Features of the Draft Constitution of China

*Miss Huang An-li*, graduate of the Economics Department in 1932, has the honor of being China's first woman diplomat. After her

graduation in 1932 Miss Huang worked for one year as research assistant in the Economics Department, before taking up a position with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking. In January of this year Miss Huang was appointed Third Secretary to the Chinese Embassy in London, and has already proceeded to her post. This is the first time that a Chinese woman has been appointed to a position in the diplomatic service.

#### HONOUR COURSE IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

Nearly two years ago, serious discussion was started with regard to the feasibility of developing at Yenching University a general integrated course in social science patterned to a certain extent upon the Honour Course in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics at Oxford University. A local committee was formed, and preliminary proposals drawn up, which have been submitted for consideration to the Board of Trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund, and to interested persons at Oxford University. In the meantime the committee continues its work, investigating further the character of the course at Oxford, inviting to the University Oxford men who have been through the course, for consultation, and making preparatory studies relating to curriculum, materials, the tutorial and examination systems, problems involved in the adaptation of such a system to Chinese educational and social conditions, and personnel. It is hoped that a modest beginning upon such a course for a limited and selected group of students may be made during 1937-38. More definite announcements will appear in subsequent issues of the *Quarterly News*.

#### PUBLICATIONS

- J. B. Tayler, "The Organisation of Co-operation: Integrated Society or Integrated Movement", (Reprinted from the *Nankai Social and Economic Quarterly*)
- Li An-che, "Zuni: Some Observations and Queries" (Reprinted from *American Anthropologist*)
- Harry B. Price, "Population and the National Economy", translated by Jao Yu-su. (To appear in the fourth issue of the *Chinese Economic Yearbook*, now in press)

**SENIOR THESIS TOPICS**

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

- Ch'en Che: *Police Administration of the Peiping Municipality*  
Ch'en Chen-ming: *Chinese Policy during the Far Eastern Crisis*  
Ch'en Meng-yü: *Japanese Policy towards China since the September Incident of 1931*  
Cheng T'ing-ch'un: *A Comparative Study of the Chinese and British Civil Service*  
Hu Hui-ch'un: *A Study of New Thought in the field of Administrative Law*  
Hu Hui-hsuan: *British and American Policy in the Far East since the September Incident of 1931*  
Liu Yu-t'ang: *American Interests in China*  
Ma T'ing-tung: *The Past and Present of China's Foreign Service Administration*  
Mao Lung: *Soviet Policy during the Far Eastern Crisis*  
Shen Kung-hsiang: *A Study of Hsien Administration with a view to its improvement*  
Su Shan-I: *Study of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China*  
Wang Chen-t'ing: *A Study of the Law concerning Claims*  
Wei Shih-chun: *Village Administration in Shansi*  
Yen Te-min: *A Study of Procedure in Administrative Law*

**Masters' Theses :**

- Mi Hsien-chang: *The Problem of Minorities in Southwest China*  
She I-tse: *A Study of T'u Szu (土司) Institution*  
Sun Pao: *The Policies of the T'ang, Sung, and Yuan Dynasties in regard to their Maritime Trade*

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**

- Chang E-lien: *The relations between foreign banks and foreign debts in China*  
Ch'en Fang-yun: *Investment banks in China*  
Miss Cheng Pao-hu: *Grain marketing in Ching Ho*  
Ch'iao T'ieh-chien: *Development of the old Shansi banks*

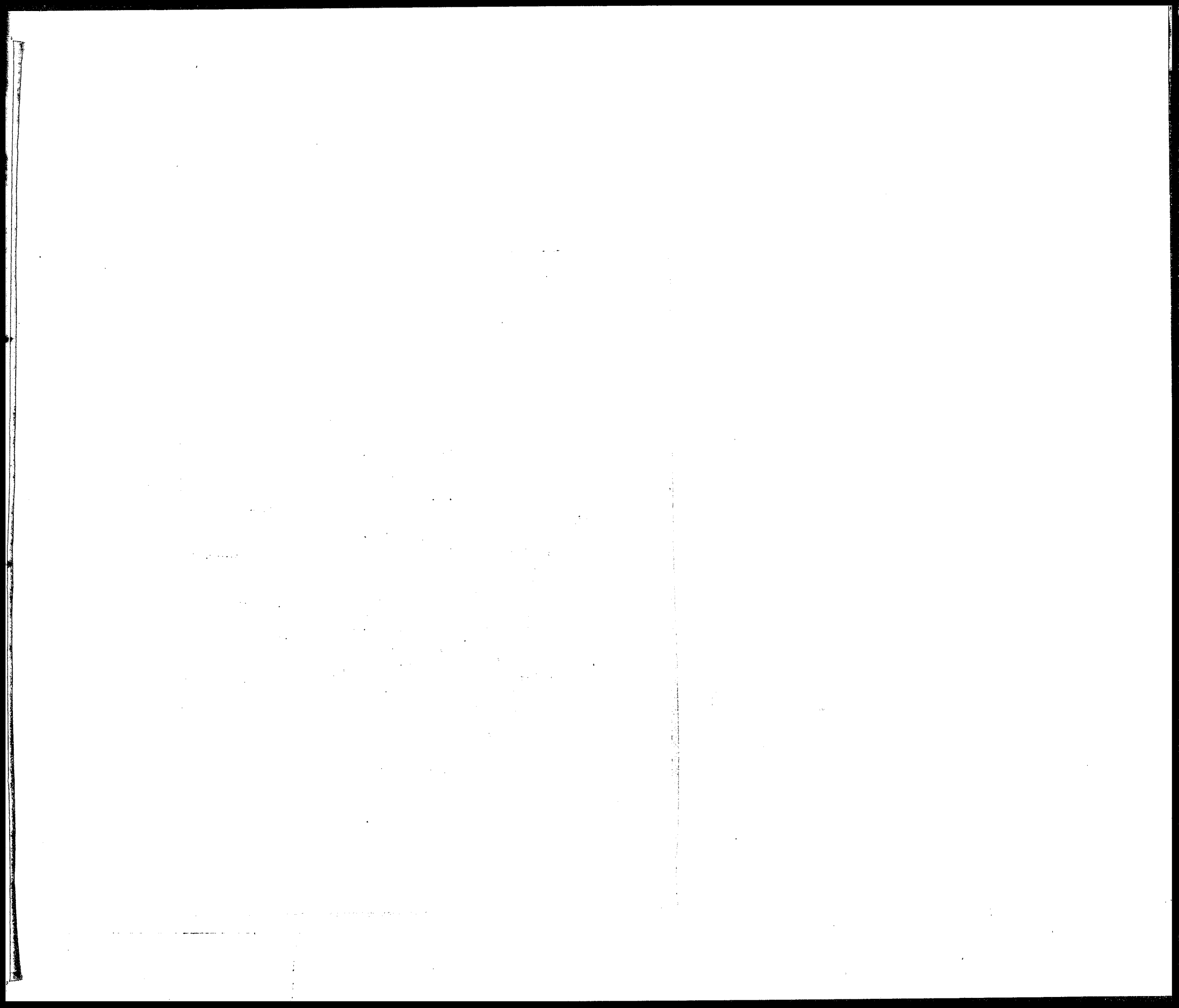
- Chu Yu-heng: *History of the Co-operative Movement in China*  
Hsü Shou-hsuan: *A study of the Chinese government domestic loans from Chinese banks*  
Lin Shen: *Sino-American silver agreements*  
Liu Tien-keng: *Economic reconstruction work of Li Hung-chang*  
Miss Liu Hsiang-chu: *A study of the chuang-p'iao (莊票) system*  
P'eng Liang-ts'ai: *A study of monetary reform in Kwangtung province*  
Sun Ch'ang-hsiang: *Cost accounting in a cotton mill*  
T'eng Mao-t'ung: *A study of the new monetary system in China*  
Teng Tsung-luan: *Silver purchasing policy of the American government*  
Ts ao Feng-hsiang: *A study of the pawnshops in Tientsin*  
Miss Wu Hou-ch'i: *A study of the standard of living of workers' families in Yenching*  
Yang Wen-chuan: *Money shops in Tientsin*

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK.**

- Chang Lü-hsiang: *Critique of Functionalism in Anthropology*  
Chang Yü-lin: *The Social Aspects of Flood Problems*  
Chao Ling-yü: *Provincial Guild System in China*  
Miss Chen Chih-lan: *Analysis of Cases in the Peiping Family Welfare Agency*  
Miss Chen Yün-hsi: *Some Aspects of Child Welfare Problems*  
Miss Chia Yuan-ti: *Child-Parent Conflict*  
Miss Chu Pao-lin: *Some Aspects of Child Welfare Problems*  
Miss Huang Yen-I: *The Role of Returned Students in the Process of Urbanization of China*  
Kao Yen-yun: *The Marketing of Raw Cotton in China*  
Miss Kao Yü-hsiang: *Women's Work in the Chinese Rural Community*  
Ku Shih-chien: *Wen Shang School Teachers*  
Miss Li Min: *Contemporary Mass Movements in China*  
Ma Wen-hui: *Chinese Family System*  
Sun Te-yün: *The Granary System of China*  
Miss Tou Hsueh-chien: *Occupational Outlets for Women with Higher Education.*  
Miss Yen Fen: *Some Aspects of Child Welfare Problems*

**Master's Thesis :**

- Lin Ch'i-wu: *Spare time occupations of Farmers in Wen Shang, Shantung*



**NEWS BULLETIN**  
OF THE  
**COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS**  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY, PEKING, CHINA  
CO-OPERATING WITH  
**PRINCETON-YENCHING FOUNDATION**

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VOL. III, NO. 1

NOVEMBER, 1937

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All University activities have been slightly delayed and reduced this fall, and thus this issue appears considerably after the opening of college. But we can now report that the student body and faculty have settled down and that the entire University curriculum is proceeding at a vigorous and normal pace.

Those who spent the summer on the campus say that there were many times during those months when they speculated as to what the enrollment might be this year, wondering if it would reach 50, 100, or even higher.

Registration was originally set for September 13-15; later extended until the first of October, and exceptions have been made since for students who left home before that time but were delayed *en route*. As this issue goes to press the total enrollment of the University stands at the pleasing figure of 500, there being 147 in the College of Public Affairs.

The complete registration statistics for the College are printed below. A few comparisons may be of interest. While the total enrollment is 40% below that of last year, the College of Public Affairs has retained approximately the same proportion of the students. The three component departments have also maintained their old balance, though there has been a slight increase in the number of women studying in Economics and Sociology.



## REGISTRATION FIGURES

	Men	Women	Total
<i>Political Science :</i>			
Graduate	2	—	2
Senior	2	—	2
Junior	7	1	8
Sophomore	3	—	3
Freshman	5	1	6
Guest	2	—	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>
<i>Economics :</i>			
Senior	10	1	11
Junior	9	2	11
Sophomore	7	3	10
Freshman	48	3	51
Guest	6	3	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>92</b>
<i>Sociology :</i>			
Graduate	2	1	3
Senior	2	—	2
Junior	3	4	7
Sophomore	1	4	5
Freshman	—	10	10
Guest	1	4	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>147</b>

## NEW FACULTY MEMBERS

There have been six new additions to the staff this year, and the College takes this opportunity to welcome them and introduce them to its many friends. Mr. Ku Tun-jou and Mr. Hu Yü-chieh have joined the faculty as lecturers in the Department of Political Science. Mr. Ku comes to Yenching from Hangchow College, where he was professor of history and government. He received his B.A. from Hangchow in 1921 and his M.A. in political science from Yenching in 1928. He was a research fellow in the Harvard-Yenching Institute in 1929 and in the Chinese Division of the Research Institute of the Peking National University from 1925-1929.

Mr. Hu received his bachelor's degree in political science from Kwanghwa University in 1933. He received an LL. B. at the Comparative

Law School of China the following year, and the degree of J.S.D. from New York University in 1935.

A third new member in the field of Politics is Mr. Robert G. Barnes, who has come out to Yenching on a fellowship from the Princeton-Yenching Foundation. He graduated from Princeton last June with high honors in political science and received the certificate from the School of Public and International Affairs.

The Economics Department has been enriched by the addition to its staff of Professor Yuan Wen-puh, who has been at Nankai University for the past six years. He graduated from Fuh Tan University in 1921 and followed this with a year of graduate work at Yenching, receiving his doctor's degree from New York University in 1929. Since 1933 he has been doing research on the history of economic thought before Adam Smith.

Mrs. Wu Kao Chun-che, a Yenching graduate in the Class of 1929, has returned as an instructor in the Sociology Department. She has had six years' experience as a social worker and instructor in sociology at the Peiping Union Medical College, Peiping First Health Station and the First National Midwifery School. She has also taught and served as director of the social service center of Hwa Nan College in Foochow.

Another Yenching alumnus, Mr. Huang Ti, has also joined the Sociology staff this fall. He received his B.A. in 1931 and his M.A. in 1934, both from Yenching, and has since been an instructor at the West China Union University and a tutor at Hsueh Hai Institute.

## CONTINUING FACULTY

Dr. Wu Ch'i-yü, who received his doctor's degree in politics at Princeton in 1933, took over the duties of chairman of the Department of Political Science this fall. He has nearly ready for publication a work on the origin and evolution of the Oirat People, an important race in northwestern China during the Ming and Ch'ing Dynasties.

Mr. Gideon Ch'en, Chairman of the Department of Economics, has again taken over the post of Dean of the College of Public Affairs, and evidences of the new life he has infused into its work will be found in

other items in this issue. He is continuing his research on Pioneer Promoters of Modern Industrial Technique in China, at present compiling the third in this series.

Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang has under preparation another report on the Consumers' Co-operative Society of the Chiao-Tsi Railway. The staff in Economics this fall also includes Mr. Chao Hsi-yü and Mr. Lin Tien-shu, both part time lecturers.

Dr. Wu Wen-Tsao has returned from his furlough to assume the position of Chairman of the Department of Sociology. During the past year he was travelling abroad on a fellowship of the Rockefeller Foundation studying the methods employed and results obtained in sociology, ethnology and social anthropology, and political theory by various leading scholars during recent years. He also made a general survey of the social changes now occurring in Italy, Germany and Russia. He plans to write a brief summary of the results obtained in recent studies along the sociological line, based on the past year's study.

Mr. Li An-che spent the summer in Shantung helping in the training and organization work of the rural reconstruction program. He is now engaged in translating into Chinese Mannheim's *Utopia and Ideology, an Introduction to the Sociology of Knowledge*, and to follow up previous efforts on the study of language and meaning which are found in *Semasiology* and *Magic and Language*, published by the Commercial Press in 1934 and 1936, respectively. Dr. Chao Ch'eng-hsin is also back this year as a lecturer in the department, and Dr. Yang K'un as a part time lecturer.

#### ABSENT FACULTY MEMBERS

Dr. Shuhsi Hsü continues as Advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Director of the Council of International Affairs. Dr. Lou Hsüeh-hsi is on leave for the year, serving as Chief Secretary to North Eastern University at Sian, in charge of their new rural reconstruction program. Mr. Li Tsu-yin, for several years connected with the Department of Political Science as a lecturer on law courses, resigned last year to take a position as professor in the Peking National University (Peita).

Prof. J.B. Tayler is on leave from the Department of Economics to assist the British Boxer Indemnity Board in working out a program for social welfare education in the North Western provinces. He is serving in his capacity as a trustee of the Board. The program under way includes work for adult and school education, irrigation and cooperative societies.

Dr. Hou Shu-t'ung is also on leave to carry out research on currency problems in the newly organized Institute of Economic Research under the Ministry of Railroads. Mr. Huang Cho is the vice-director of the work. Miss Augusta Wagner and Mr. Harry B. Price, who was acting dean of the College of Public Affairs last year, are both on furlough this year.

In the Department of Sociology Miss Kit-king Lei has been prevented from coming back to the University this term, but hopes to rejoin the faculty later.

#### HONORS DEGREE COURSE

As reported last spring, the University has received a three-year grant from the trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund for experimentation with an integrated course in the social sciences to be worked out along the lines of the tutorial system as in operation at Oxford and Cambridge under the direction of some special scholars coming to Yenching for this purpose.

Soon after his return from Europe in July Dr. Wu Wen-tsao was appointed by the administration to make necessary preparations for the inception of the honors plan. It is now scheduled to commence with the Spring semester this year. The three new men appointed to the faculty to help carry out this work are Mr. Michael Lindsay in politics and economics, Mr. George Taylor in history and economics, and Dr. Lin Hsi-tien in politics and social science.

Mr. Taylor reached the campus on October 24 after a trip across America from England, and immediately set about working out more detailed provisions of the new plan of study. Mr. Lindsay decided to remain in England during the first semester, but is expected to sail for China shortly. Dr. Lin, who is now in the United States, will return before the beginning of the Spring semester. Mr. Taylor visited

Swarthmore College in order to study the application of the honors system to a typical American curriculum, and Mr. Lindsay is planning to do the same during November.

#### RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Despite the present political situation, Yenching has been able to carry on with its share of work under the North China Council for Rural Reconstruction. This body was organized about a year and a half ago for the purpose of eliminating duplication of effort among the cooperating institutions of Yenching, Nankai, and Tsinghua Universities, the Peiping Union Medical College, and the University of Nanking.

Though the actual program of work may have to be modified somewhat, the University still has a staff at the Rural Institute in Shantung. The men there include Mr. Chang Hung-chun and Mr. Wang Ho-Chen, of Sociology, Mr. Wu Ch'un of Political Science, and Mr. Yü Yung-Tzu of Economics, and several other instructors and assistants.

The program of prefield work in rural reconstruction is continuing on the campus with a special curriculum of five courses. They are Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang's Rural Economics and Chinese and Foreign Cooperatives, Mr. Ku Tun-jou's Local Government, Mr. Li An-che's Rural Sociology and Dr. Chao Ch'eng-hsin's Social Statistics.

#### CHINGHO

The present situation has, however, made it impossible to carry on the usual work at the Chingho Rural Center near Yenching. Work has been suspended for the time being, though an office has been left in Chingho to look after the small loans and cooperative loans which have been made.

A large part of the building is now leased to the village self-governing body at a nominal rent. It has been agreed that this group will sub-let the premises and use the income derived for the promotion of village educational work and the maintenance of the local police. A wool sales room has also been set up in McBrier Hall on the campus to handle the supplies now on hand.

#### MONTHLY MEETINGS

It has been unanimously agreed that the monthly gatherings of the College Faculty, which were suspended during the past two years, should be resumed this year. The first of these meetings was held on October 17 when Dean Ch'en played host to a large group of the faculty and explained the policy and program of the College, as well as outlining a number of outstanding problems for future consideration. The following are some of the topics which will be dealt with during the course of the year :

1. Possible integration of the three courses, Introduction to Political Science, Introduction to Economics, and Introduction to Sociology, into a general course given as an introduction to the study of the social sciences.
2. A revised program of rural reconstruction work to meet the exigencies of the present situation.
3. The introduction to the curriculum of the Oxford-Yenching honors degree course of study.
4. Methods of improving the Chinese and English, especially along technical and documentary lines, of the students in the College.
5. Problems growing out of the teaching and grading systems, with an aim to establishing greater unity of action.
6. Research and publications, including the possibility of publishing a Journal of Social Sciences.

#### COLLEGE RECEPTION

A new innovation in the University life was attempted on the evening of Wednesday, November 3, when the Princeton-Yenching Foundation was host to the faculty and students of the College of Public Affairs at a reception in the President's House. Unfortunately Mr. Dwight W. Edwards, who had hoped to be present, was called to Paoing on some Y.M.C.A. matters at the last moment, but the reception proved a grand success in spite of this disappointment.

Most of the members of the College were able to attend, and the occasion provided an opportunity for introducing new members of the faculty and explaining new phases of the College program before refreshments were served. Besides Dr. Wu Ch'i-yu and Mr. Robert Barnes, Princeton was represented by Mr. Lawrence M. Mead '11 and President Stuart, and through Miss Anne Cochran by the many Princetonians in her family.

Dr. Harold Lasswell, professor of politics at the University of Chicago and an editor of the Princeton School of Affairs' *Public Opinion Quarterly* gave a short talk on the need for integrating the social sciences, expressing the pleasure and satisfaction he had in discovering how well this was worked out at Yenching.

#### SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Gideon Ch'en. "History of the Shansi Banks." (in Chinese) Published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai.

Cheng Lin-chuang. "Study of the Egg Trade in the Peiping Area." English version of original Chinese article to appear in the next issue of *Social and Political Science Review*.

Li An-che. Translation into Chinese of Malinowski's *Sex and Repression in Savage Society*. Published by the Commercial Press. "Cultivation for the Creativeness of a People" and "Experience in Rural Reconstruction of Mexico", both in Chinese, published in *Shen Pao*, Shanghai. "Mexican Rebirth", published in *Democracy*, Peiping.

# NEWS BULLETIN

OF THE

## COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

YENCHING UNIVERSITY, PEKING, CHINA

CO-OPERATING WITH

PRINCETON-YENCHING FOUNDATION

VOL. III, NO. 2

MARCH, 1938

Four months have passed since the last issue of the News Bulletin appeared, four months during which the first term of the present academic year came to a close and the second semester commenced with an increased student body. During this same period the field work in rural reconstruction has been successfully established in South China and the new Honors Degree Course has been introduced into the College program.

The term officially commenced on February 7th, but students whose first term work at the institutions where they were studying continued past that time were allowed to register up until March 7th. That date found the undergraduate body of the University up from the 500 of last semester to 588, a gain of 17.6%. The College of Public Affairs showed a gain of 19.7%, with an enrollment of 176 this term compared with the 147 of last fall.

Registration figures for the College of Public Affairs follow :

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS :</b>			
Graduate :	5	1	6
Senior :	21	2	23
Junior :	30	8	38
Sophomore :	15	8	23
Freshman :	49	14	63
Guest :	17	6	23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>Political Science :</b>			
Graduate :	3		3
Senior :	5		5
Junior :	9	1	10
Sophomore :	4		4
Freshman :	4		4
Guest :	3		3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Economics :</i>			
Senior :	14	1	15
Junior :	17	2	19
Sophomore :	10	3	13
Freshman :	45	4	49
Guest :	13	2	15
TOTAL :	99	12	111
<i>Sociology :</i>			
Graduate :	2	1	3
Senior :	2	1	3
Junior :	4	5	9
Sophomore :	1	5	6
Freshman :		10	10
Guest :	1	4	5
TOTAL :	10	26	35
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>176</b>

#### ACADEMIC PROGRAM

During the past few months the academic program of the College of Public Affairs has received the most careful scrutiny and study with two main objectives in mind : first, to secure the maximum integration of the work of the three component departments of Political Science, Economics, and Sociology ; second, to make as efficient and economical a program as possible with the same facilities for study still available to the students.

At its December meeting, the faculty of the College voted that in the future all work in Public Affairs, both instruction and research, should be coordinated along the lines of Rural Reconstruction, Contemporary Institutions, and International Relations. In each case sub-committees consisting of a representative of each of the departments have been appointed to draft programs of study. These programs do not involve new fields of work, but merely a reorganization of the material and courses already in the curriculum into these three fields of specialization.

The program of Rural Reconstruction has been in effect for several years, and will continue very much as in the past. Financial conditions have made it necessary to outline a minimum, rather than a maximum, program of study, but otherwise the course of work continues as in the past. It has been possible for the College to make arrangements for the students to do actual field work in Peking and the immediately adjacent villages, temporarily replacing the trips the Rural Reconstruction students were formerly able to take farther afield.

The program for the study of International Relations has been based upon the government requirements for civil service examinations, and includes general courses in Chinese and foreign history, in two foreign languages, together with both background and advanced courses in Political Science and Economics. A definite program for the study of Contemporary Institutions has not yet been drafted, but work has already commenced on possible ways of integrating the courses in this field already included in the curriculum of the three departments.

Two other possible changes in the academic program are also under consideration. The committee now drafting a general introductory course to the social sciences to replace the three courses offered in the different departments reports that satisfactory progress is being made and that the new course will be ready by next fall. Another new development is a special division of study to be offered for women students in the College of Public Affairs. Formulation of definite plans along this line await the return to Yenching of the two women members of the College of Public Affairs, Miss Augusta Wagner of Economics and Miss Kit-king Lei of Sociology, both of whom are absent this year.

#### RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

A recent letter from the North China Council for Rural Reconstruction, an institution in which Yenching cooperates with Peita, Nankai, Tsinghua and Nanking Universities and the Peking Union Medical College on rural field work, reports that all the members of the faculty of the Council, who were forced to leave their stations in Shangtung last autumn, reached Chungking on January 30th.

Meetings of the faculty committee and of department heads were immediately held and a new program of work adopted. Under this plan seventeen persons were dispatched early in February to Kweichow to help in the provincial program. Conferences had already been held with members of the Kweichow Provincial Government, and it was agreed that the Institute would assist in the three fields of investigating, planning, and experimenting. The staff of the Institute will assume the primary responsibility with the help of the Provincial Government and other education institutions in Kweichow.

Another seventeen members have been assigned to work in Szechuen. One group of people will help in the training program and in the

guidance and supervision of the Shin Yen Hsiang 實驗鄉 experiment at Paisha which is a joint interest of the College of Education of the Province and the Chuan Yuan Kung Shu. Another group has been assigned to work in Yungchuan, where they will help in the supervision and guidance of the Chuan Yuan Kung Shu and will make trips to the various counties in the area to collect data and to study the available documents in the Chuan Yuan Kung Shu.

All of these men were scheduled to reach their posts by the second week in February, and the work which was interrupted in Shantung should now be well under way again in the provinces of Kweichow and Szechuen.

#### HONORS DEGREE COURSE

The Honors Degree Course of study, which is being developed with a special grant given by the British Boxer Indemnity Fund for the introduction of Oxford tutorial methods at Yenching, was formally inaugurated with the spring semester. Three pro-seminar courses are being offered, and seven carefully selected students, three juniors and four sophomores, have been admitted to the program of study for the purpose of experimenting with both the seminar and tutorial methods of instruction.

The whole program still remains in an experimental stage, but it is hoped to have a full curriculum worked out by next fall when the present freshmen students in the College will become eligible for admission to this course. In its final form the program will aim at giving the students a broad training in the social sciences during their last three years of study.

This ideal will be worked out with two special aims in mind. One is that of a possible career for the graduate. The other is to give a presentation of western materials and technique only inasmuch as they apply to Chinese life, thereby making the educational course for the students one of integration rather than disintegration.

Dr. W. T. Wu, Chairman of the Department of Sociology, heads the committee in charge of this program. Working with him are George E. Taylor and Michael Lindsay. Mr. Taylor received his B.A.

degree with first class honors from the University of Birmingham in 1927 and his M.A. in 1928. The following two years he spent at the University of Johns Hopkins, and the second semester of the latter year at Harvard University.

During 1930-32 he was on a Harvard-Yenching Institute fellowship, and then taught at the Central Political Institute in Nanking from January, 1933 to January, 1935. Returning to England, he served as tutor on the London University Extension Board and last year held a Lenghline Fellowship. He is considered an authority on the T'ai'ping Rebellions and has published many articles on China.

Mr. Lindsay comes to Yenching from his position as Assistant Director of the South Wales Industrial Survey, to which position he was appointed in February, 1937 and held until the publication of the report in March, 1937, continuing on with educational work for the Maes yr Haf settlement. He was a Domus Science Scholar at Balliol College, Oxford, and received his B.A. degree in the school of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics in 1931. From January to April, 1931, he was at the University of Vienna. He then spent some time with an accounting firm and after a year as a research student at Trinity College Cambridge taught W. E. A. classes in South Wales.

During the present term Dr. Wu is conducting an Honors seminar on Chinese Social Institutions, Mr. Taylor on the Political and Social Development of Europe in the 19th Century, and Mr. Lindsay on Monetary Theory. As the final program is worked out it will include work in the fields of politics, economics, sociology, philosophy, and history, the student taking a general examination on this work at the end of his junior year and a special field examination at the conclusion of his senior year.

#### YENCHING JOURNAL

Plans for the publication by the College of Public Affairs of a scientific journal dealing with work in the social sciences have been completed, and the first issue of the *Yenching Journal of Social Studies* will appear this spring. The editorial board of the new magazine consists of Li An-che, managing editor; George E. Taylor, secretary; Cheng Lin-chuang, business

manager; Philippe de Vargas, Lucius C. Porter, and Wu Ch'i-yü, all members of the Yenching faculty.

The *Journal*, which has long been under consideration, is intended primarily as a channel for the publication of contributions to the social sciences. This type of research has grown to such an extent that it is now both fitting and desirable that it be published in China rather than, as hitherto, in Europe or America. Although contributions from other countries of comparative, practical and theoretical interest will be welcomed, the *Journal* will concentrate mainly on problems in China.

The new magazine, which will be published in English, will have two issues to each volume. It is hoped to make the volumes annual. The types of material to be covered in the publication include original research in the social sciences, theoretical articles on the social sciences, descriptive data, bibliographical studies, and book reviews, including reviews of important books available only in Chinese or other Eastern languages.

One of the features of the *Journal* will be a series of symposia on the work and position of the great sinologists. The first one of these will be a "Reevaluation of Granët" with contributions by Ch'i Ssu-ho, William Hung, Philippe de Vargas, W. Jablonski, Li An-che, Wu Wen-tsao, and George E. Taylor.

Other articles promised for the first volume include "Tso Tsung-t'ang: An Economic Reformer" by Gideon Ch'en, "Researches into the Origin and Evolution of the Oirat People" by Wu Ch'i-yü, "Notes on the Necessity of Field Research" by Li An-che, "Bibliographical Study of Foreign Literature on China" by Philippe de Vargas, "The Kiao-tsi Railway Consumers' Co-operative Society—a Case Study" by Cheng Lin-chuang, "Mr. Hung on the Ch'un Ch'u" by Ch'i Ssu-ho, "Intensive and Extensive Methods of Observing the Personality-Culture Manifold" by Harold Lasswell, "Consumers Preference and Planning" by Michael Lindsay, "Recent Population Changes in China" by C. S. Chao, "Chinese Language and Thought" by C. W. Luh, "Culture, Language and Thought" by Chang Tung-sun, and "Marriage and Divorce in Chinese Civil Code with Reference to German Civil Law and Rules of Conflict of Law" by Hu Yü-chih.



# NEWS BULLETIN

OF THE

## COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

YENCHING UNIVERSITY, PEKING, CHINA

CO-OPERATING WITH

PRINCETON-YENCHING FOUNDATION

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VOL. III, NO. 3

JUNE, 1938

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The current academic year drew to a close with the formal Commencement exercises held in Bashford Auditorium on Tuesday, June 21st, when twenty-one seniors were awarded degrees from the College of Public Affairs. Another twenty, who have completed their studies as guest students in various institutions in the south, were awarded their degrees *in absentia* on the basis of reports and theses sent to Yenching.

Of the total number of forty-one, the Department of Economics led the list with twenty-one graduates, followed by Sociology with thirteen and Political Science with seven. With the passage of this milestone, the University looks forward to the fall semester, registration for which will be held from September 8th to 10th. Summer School will proceed as usual during the month of July.

Student organizations in each of the three departments have been active during the past year. The Economics Club, the Sociology Club, and the International Relations Club have offered opportunities for extra-curricular activities of an academic and social nature to all members of the College. The faculty has also held monthly dinner meetings, and two socials for faculty and students have taken place.

The Sociology Club, in addition to holding four social meetings, sponsored a series of seven lectures on "Modern Social Changes In China". The speakers included Philippe de Vargas on "A Historical Bird's-eye View of the Modernization of China", Gideon Ch'en on "Chinese Economic Institutions", Howard S. Galt on "Modern Chinese Education", T. S. Chang on "Modern Chinese Social Thought", Luh Chih-wei on "Changes

in Chinese Language and Thought Forms", Wu Wen-tsao on "Modern Chinese Social Changes and the Family System", and Chao Ch'eng-hsin on "Recent Trends in Chinese Population."

The Economics Club had a few informal gatherings and took trips to the Jade Fountain and several nearby economic institutions. It is now preparing an information bulletin on the activities of the entire department. In addition the Club sponsored three public lectures. Cho Chung-yung, a well-known Peking banker, spoke on "Small Municipal Loans", Michael Lindsay on "The Industrial Experiment in South Wales", and Yuan Wen-p'u on "The North China Currency Situation".

The International Relations Club, which is aided in its program and in the acquisition of books by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was revived at the beginning of the second semester after a lapse of nearly a year in its activities. Seven meetings were held during the term on the principle of informal discussion of current problems. Among the guests who presented special topics were Michael Lindsay on "The German Problem", Gideon Ch'en on "Currency Questions", and Rudolf Löwenthal on "Problems of Communications in China". One debate was staged on the question of a possible Anglo-American alliance, and the Club concluded the year with a consideration of the possible solution, by measures short of war, of the pressing problems of the world today.

Two other larger group activities were also held during the spring. On April 16 nineteen members of the College, including faculty and students, journeyed to Ch'ing Ho to view the site of that branch of the Yen-ching Rural Reconstruction work. On May 11th the Princeton-Yen-ching Foundation played host to the seniors, graduate students and faculty of the College with a picnic held in the Wei Hsiu Yuan.

#### ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES

Due to the removal from the Peking area of many of the national universities, Yen-ching's intercollegiate athletics this past year have been restricted to a series of contests with Fu Jen, or the Catholic University of Peking. To replace the former full schedules, a new program of intramural athletics blossomed forth in which nearly every undergraduate and faculty member took an enthusiastic part. Contests were held between teams representing the three colleges and the faculty, open tournaments

were staged, and in some sports teams of students participated in round-robin tournaments.

The College of Public Affairs, smaller in enrollment than either Arts and Letters or Natural Science, held its own in these athletic events. In the men's division Public Affairs scored in football, ping-pong, and the relay, while Science took four championships and the faculty two. The women's teams captured a championship in baseball against three prizes each for Arts and Letters and Natural Science. Students in Public Affairs also performed creditably in individual competitions.

#### COLLEGE CURRICULUM

The committee which has been working during the past year on the new course to be called "Introduction to the Social Sciences" has completed a draft outline of this plan of study and it was accepted at the May meeting of the College faculty. The University Council has also approved the new course, which will be first offered next fall. This introduction, which replaces the three freshmen courses now offered by the Political Science, Economics and Sociology Departments, will be given in two sections, each under the direction of three men representing the component departments.

Considerable attention has also been devoted this spring to the question of improving the language work of the students of the College of Public Affairs. The University has appointed a special committee which is engaged in revising the general first year work in Chinese, and Mr. Ku Tun-jou of the Department of Political Science has drafted the outline of a special Chinese course which will be offered next year as an elective for sophomores in Public Affairs. Work is also going forward on a new sophomore English course to be offered for the College.

The new Honors Degree plan of study has progressed satisfactorily during the second term and will be continued on an enlarged scale next fall. Dean Gideon Ch'en will take Wu Wen-tsao's place as chairman of this committee, while George Taylor and Michael Lindsay will continue as the special tutors in charge of instruction. Twenty-seven freshmen, six of them from the College of Natural Science and six from the College of Arts and Letters, have applied for admission to this system of study, which is a modification of the Oxford tutorial method.

**DEPARTURE OF MR. EDWARDS**

On April 9th Mr. Dwight W. Edwards, for many years the executive secretary of the Princeton-Yenching Foundation resident in Peking, left North China to take up his new duties as general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in China, in which capacity he will be stationed in Shanghai.

During his absence Mr. Edwards will continue in his present capacity with the Foundation and will remain on the Board of Managers of the University. His new work should be of such a nature as to make frequent trips to Peking and the University possible. Meanwhile arrangements are being completed for the establishment at Yenching of a Foundation office which will serve as a link with Mr. Edwards and the New York headquarters of the work.

Before his departure Mr. Edwards was entertained by the College of Public Affairs at which time his services to the College were recognized and plans for future cooperation between the Yenching and Princeton interests were discussed. The hope was expressed that the Foundation would be able to increase its budget for the support of another foreign member of the faculty, and that further contacts in the form of scholarships and exchange professorships could be worked out with Princeton University.

**FACULTY ON LEAVE**

Two members of the faculty have been given leave of absence for the academic year 1938-39. Wu Wen-tso, chairman of the Department of Sociology, will go to Yunnan for work in anthropology under the British Boxer Indemnity Board. Li An-che, of the same department, has also been granted leave to serve as Yenching's representative with the Northwest Educational Committee of the British Boxer Indemnity Board.

In this work Mr. Li will be associated with J. B. Tayler, formerly of the Yenching faculty, who has headed up the Northwest educational work during the past year. One other to leave this summer will be Robert G. Barnes, who has been doing part-time work in the Department of Political Science on a fellowship from the Princeton-Yenching Foundation. He will return to Princeton for graduate study in the School of Public and International Affairs.

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS**

Volume I, Number 1 of the *Yenching Journal of Social Studies* will come off the press at the same time as this issue of the *News Bulletin*. This first number contains articles by Professor Harold D. Lasswell of the University of Chicago on "Intensive and Extensive Methods of Observing the Personality Culture Manifold", by Ch'i Ssu-ho of the History Department on "Professor Hung on the *Ch'un Ch'iu*", and by Rudolf Löwenthal of the Journalism Department on "Printing Paper: Its Supply and Demand in China", in addition to two articles by members of the College of Public Affairs. They are Chao Ch'eng-hsin's study of "Recent Population Changes in China" and Cheng Lin-chuang's analysis of "The Kiaotsi Railway Consumers' Co-operative Society."

A special feature of the magazine is a section titled "Notes and Queries" for the discussion of academic problems of all kinds in the social sciences. Li An-che, editor of the *Journal*, introduces this section with "Notes on the Necessity of Field Research in Social Science in China", and Gideon Ch'en has contributed a discussion of early loans to China in the form of the query "When Was the First Foreign Loan to China?" There is also a section of the publication devoted to book reviews.

Other recent publications include the June issue of *The Sociological World* (in Chinese), edited by the Yenta Sociological Publications Committee. To this issue Li An-che has contributed a translation of Mannheim's "Sociology of Knowledge", Wu Wen-tso an article titled "Notes on Cultural Charts", Chao Ch'eng-hsin one on "The Population Question in Community Studies", and Huang Ti a survey of "The Ch'ing Ho Village-town Community."

Li An-che has recently published a book (in Chinese) titled "Collected Essays on Chinese Cultural Problems", and Michael Lindsay has contributed an article on "Education and Society" to the January-March issue of the *Chinese Social and Political Science Review*. Gideon Ch'en's study of Tso Tsung-t'ang, the third of his series on "Pioneer Promoters of Modern Industrial Technique in China", is also due for publication this summer.

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**SENIOR THESES****Political Science :**

- Ho Wen-jen : *The Experimental Government at Ting Hsien.*  
Hu Hui-ch'un : *Recent Trends in Public Administration.*  
Yang Jui-fang : *The Status of Oversea Chinese in the Dutch East Indies.*

**Economics :**

- Chang Ming-liang : *A Study of the Cash in the Yuan, Ming and Ch'ing Dynasties.*  
Ch'ien Kan : *The Chinese Income Tax.*  
Chu Shang-lun : *Gold and Silver in Relation to Foreign Exchange.*  
Han Ts'en-shou : *The Development of Chinese Industrial Taxes.*  
Ho Kuang-hsing : *The Financial Administration of the National Government.*  
Hsieh En-hui : *Economic Reconstruction by Chang Chih-tung.*  
Hsiung Te-yuan : *The Economic Thought of Ku T'ing-lin.*  
Kung Yu : *The Case For Planned Economy.*  
Liu Yuan-meng : *Problems of the Chinese Inheritance Tax.*  
Lu Heng-nien : *The Development of the Theory of Distribution.*  
Wei Hsiung : *The Relation of Banking Enterprise to Economic Reconstruction in China.*  
Yang Tsu-hou : *The Administration of the Rural Economic Division of the International Famine Relief Committee.*

**Sociology :**

- Chang Ching-ming : *The Social Thought of Liang Ch'i-ch'ao.*  
Chang Hsiu-chih : *The Birth Control Movement in China.*  
Hsu Ts'an-fen : *Public Health in China.*  
Li Po-shih : *An Investigation of One Hundred Families Near Yenching University.*  
Li Yun-ting : *A Sociological Analysis of the Thought and Action of Liang Shu-ming.*  
Lu Hsin-chen : *The Changing Position of Women in China Since the Beginning of the Republic.*

**NEWS BULLETIN**  
 OF THE  
**COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS**  
 YENCHING UNIVERSITY, PEKING, CHINA  
 CO-OPERATING WITH  
 PRINCETON-YENCHING FOUNDATION

VOL. IV, NO. 1

OCTOBER, 1938

From September first, the official opening of the fall semester, until the beginning of class work on the ninth, students arrived at Yenching in unprecedented numbers. With the capacity of the dormitories strained to its furthest limits, students were assigned quarters in a neighboring village, in a residence compound off the campus, and even in some rooms of the men's gymnasium. With the close of registration on September twenty-fourth, the total enrollment for the University stood at 942. The number of 500 students in the fall of 1937 was, of course, an exceptionally low one, but when compared with the student body of 884 in the fall of 1935 and of 823 at the beginning of the 1936-37 session, this year's figure still shows a substantial increase.

Of this total over 34%, or 322 students, belong to the College of Public Affairs. This number is over two times that of 147 for last fall and is 35% larger than in the first semester of 1936 when 234 students registered for work in the College. In spite of specific conditions throughout the country, the new students came not only from the Peking area but from all parts of China. The registration cards indicate that not a few are from such provinces as Szechuan, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Fukien, Chahar, Shansi, Kwangtung, Hupei and Honan.

Complete statistics for the College and for each of the three departments are as follows:

<i>College of Public Affairs</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Graduate :	5	1	6
Senior :	37	12	49
Junior :	22	8	30
Sophomore :	47	14	61
Freshman :	109	26	135
Transferred Students :	30	3	33
Honor Degree Course :	7	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>322</b>

	Men	Women	Total
<b>Political Science :</b>			
Graduate :	4		4
Senior :	13	1	14
Junior :	6		6
Sophomore :	6		6
Freshman :	12	1	13
Transferred Student :	4		4
Total	45	2	47
<b>Economics :</b>			
Senior :	17	2	19
Junior :	14	1	15
Sophomore :	36	2	38
Freshman :	88	14	102
Transferred Student :	25	3	28
Total	180	22	202
<b>Sociology :</b>			
Graduate :	1	1	2
Senior :	7	9	16
Junior :	2	7	9
Sophomore :	5	12	17
Freshman :	9	11	20
Transferred Student :	1		1
Total	25	40	65
<b>Honors Degree Course</b>			
Sophomore:	7	1	8

#### FRESHMAN RECEPTION

One of the events of Freshman Week was the reception for new students of the College of Public Affairs. About two hundred, including many of the old students, were present; and advantage was taken of this opportunity for the introduction of the faculty and of the work done by each division of the College.

#### NEW AND RETURNING FACULTY MEMBERS

Not only the College of Public Affairs but the entire university community was eager in its welcome to Miss Augusta Wagner, who returned to the Department of Economics after a furlough year in America, during which she was awarded a Ph. D. degree by Columbia University. Her thesis was concerned with the "History and Analysis of Labor Legislation in China".

Two lecturers have also joined the staff of this department. One, Kuo Jui-chang, received his M.A. from Boston University in 1926 and has been teaching for about ten years at Hui Wen Academy in Peking, at Peita, the University of Communications, Peiping University and Cheloo University. Most recently he has been Dean of the Y.M.C.A. Commercial School. The other, Miss P'u Yueh Chiung, is teaching part-time. She graduated from Yenching with a B.A. in economics in 1931 and received her M.A. in 1937 from the University of Illinois.

The Political Science Department has been augmented by Jamie Y. Loe and Rudolf Lowenthal, who have been added as part-time lecturers. The former received both his B.A. and M.A. at Johns Hopkins University and his Ph. D. at Chicago. As well as having taught at National Normal University and other schools, Mr. Loe has been principal of Nanking Middle School and has served as Vice-consul in Belgium. Mr. Lowenthal, having been granted a degree from the University of Berlin, has spent several years in China in teaching and research.

Yang K'un has been made full-time assistant professor in the Department of Sociology and Social Work. He came to Yenching last year as a part-time member, after having taught in National Normal University and lectured in both Peiping University and Tsinghua University. Spending ten years in France, he studied at the University of Paris under M. Mauss, the successor to Durkheim. His special field is ethnology. Mrs. Cheng Lin-chuang has also been added to this department as part-time lecturer. A graduate of Yenching, Mrs. Cheng received her M.A. from the University of Chicago.

#### CONTINUING FACULTY

Gideon Ch'en continues as Dean of the College as well as Chairman of the Department of Economics. W. P. Yuan, who has been concentrating on public finance, and Cheng Lin-chuang, whose field of specialization is the cooperative movement, are with this department again this year, as is Chao Hsi-yü who continues as part-time lecturer. In addition to his tutorials, Michael Lindsay is conducting two pro-seminars this year.

Wu Ch'i-yü, Chairman of the Department of Political Science, has two of last year's men with him. One is Ku Tun-jou, whose field of emphasis is *hsien* government, and the other is Hu Yü-chieh, who handles

all aspects of Chinese commercial and civil law. George Taylor is conducting tutorials and is leading a pro-seminar under the Honors Degree Course.

Chao Ch'eng-hsin succeeds Wu Wen-tso as Chairman of the Department of Sociology. Huang Ti is continuing with that department as instructor.

#### ABSENT FACULTY MEMBERS

Wu Wen-tso was granted a leave of absence to accept at Yunnan University a chair of anthropology donated by the British Indemnity Board. He is also to study aboriginal tribes and social conditions in the Southwest. Dr. Wu left here in the summer and was reported to be arriving at Kunming early in September.

Li An-che is also spending a year in field work in the Northwest. He has been cooperating with Professor C. Osgood of Yale who has recently returned to America to make plans for a co-operative project in the future. Together with Y.P. Mei, former Dean of the College of Arts and Letters, who is also under the British Indemnity Board, Mr. Li is with the Educational Committee in the Northwest. Mr. Li went to Kansu by way of Hong Kong and Yunnan. After leaving Kunming, he was able to see Chang Hung-chun; and in Lanchow he will be associated with J. B. Tayler, who is head of the Educational Committee there. The anthropological studies of tribal life which he is making there are entirely in keeping with his theories regarding the necessity of field research in China. He believes that such activity is the only way in which social science in this country can be freed from traditional authoritarianism, either Chinese or foreign, as well as the best means for obtaining an insight into the socio-cultural manifold. China today, being in a state of transition, offers, moreover, an unparalleled opportunity for observing social development.

It has been the practice of the University in the past to provide ways and means for faculty field work during the summer vacation in areas away from the campus. Present conditions, of course, render this plan impossible, and this year's leave of absence is an alternative arrangement.

Mrs. Wu Kao Chun Che, who came to Yen-ching last year as an instructor in the Sociology Department, was granted the Gamble fellowship for study in the New York School of Social Work. She plans to return to China and, with the advantages of additional training, to continue the work in which she has been extremely successful in the past. Before coming to Yen-ching Mrs. Wu had gained considerable experience as a social worker and instructor in sociology at the Peiping Union Medical College, the Peiping First Health Station and the first National Midwifery School. During the last year, as representative from her department on the Yen-ching Community Relief Committee, she served as advisor to the secretary, spent much time in actual work herself, and made effective use of student aid from the Department of Sociology.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS

The desire on the part of the University to accommodate as many able and deserving students as possible this year has brought the problem of individual financial support to the forefront. In addition to the scholarships which are regularly granted to deserving students of exceptional scholastic achievement, an emergency fund has been created to take care of marginal cases whose grades are not up to the ordinary scholarship standard but are easily sufficient for a successful college life and for graduation.

The total of 205 University scholarships, although the highest in history, does not include the large number of personal and missionary scholarships for which statistics are difficult to obtain. Of those granted by the University, 19 went to the Department of Economics' students, 11 to those of the Department of Sociology, and 5 to those in the Department of Political Science. These figures do not account for the three fellowships and three scholarships which are given to members of the College of Public Affairs to encourage interest in rural reconstruction work.

An individual gift of considerable importance was made by a Princetonian who has given \$500, U.S. currency, in six scholarships for the College of Public Affairs and the College of Natural Sciences. The recipients of these scholarships are chosen on the basis of their good character, high grade ratio, qualities of leadership, interest in the social, economic and other practical problems of China today, and desire to go into actual social service.

### EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES

In spite of unusual conditions in the country, graduates of the College of Public Affairs are finding opportunities for service and for scholastic advancement. Although, as always, many students have gone into banks or into business, a few random examples will indicate the futures which are opening for some of the others.

Miss Tou Hsueh Ch'ien, a graduate from the Department of Sociology in 1937, last year taught and acted for the dean of women in Central China College in Hankow. She left Hankow last summer, flying from Hong-Kong to San Francisco, en route to international youth conferences in New York, London, and Paris. Another graduate in sociology is doing relief work in Shansi and another is working with women in Kiangsi under the supervision of Miss Kit King Lei.

Many students are engaged in reconstruction work behind the lines, and several are doing social service work under the P.U.M.C. Others are graduate students at Yenching or abroad. One of the latter, Miss Jao Yü-su, a graduate from the Department of Economics in 1935, is now at Smith College. Her work at Yenching was of such a high quality as to win for her membership in Phi Tau Phi honor society. For the last three years, Miss Jao has been a research assistant in the department from which she graduated.

Field work in the Northwest has attracted a few students, two of whom are with J. B. Tayler and one with Li An-che.

### NOTES

The second issue of *The Yenching Journal of Social Studies* will be published in December.

After a year of practical and theoretical preparation, the Honors Degree course is now under way with eight sophomore students enrolled. Gideon Ch'en has replaced Wu Wen-tsao as Director, and Michael Lindsay and George Taylor are continuing as tutors.

A complete report on the books purchased by the Sociology Department from the Sailer Book Fund will appear in a forthcoming issue of the *Bulletin*.



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VOL. IV, NO. 2

APRIL, 1939

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The beginning of this calendar year marks the Tenth Anniversary of the College of Public Affairs, thus giving occasion for a summing up of past achievements and a survey of present activity as a basis for future plans.

The work of the College has been along three definite lines: participation in movements within China, teaching, and research. Any survey of the varied aspects of Chinese life reveals the extent to which Yenching's graduates have contributed to the reformation and advancement of its institutions.

In the past nine years 485 students have received B. A. degrees from the College of Public Affairs. Of these, 212 were in Economics; 122 in Sociology; and 151 in Political Science. Senior students for this semester will raise the total for ten years to about 532 graduates. In addition, 39 advanced students have been granted M. A. degrees; 6 in the Department of Economics (graduate work suspended since 1931 because of lack of funds), 16 in Political Science, and 17 in Sociology. Positions of trust and respect have been found by the greater part of these former students. Those from the Department of Political Science have worked under the Ministries of the National Government and as magistrates in "model" districts. Economics graduates have entered banks and business firms and have been employed by the railways, the salt gabelle and in the customs service. Sociologists trained by the College have worked in social and religious organizations.

Graduates from all three departments have gone back into educational institutions as teachers and administrators, thus extending the direct influence of Yenching's standards, methods, and ideals over an increasing number of students and within a constantly widening area. Articles and books in English and Chinese by both members of the faculty and graduates of the College have been well received in China and have given the West increased interest in the problems of the Orient as well as a new appreciation of modern Chinese scholarship.

### STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT STUART

It is now ten years since our College of Public Affairs took form as the matured outgrowth of the social science teaching which had been introduced almost exactly ten years before, along with the reorganization of the University itself under its present administration.

Those early beginnings were extremely modest, both as to the size and standards of the University and the simple elements of sociology which our pioneering Princetonian, J. S. Burgess, taught. But even then we had glimmerings of the rich potentialities of training in these subjects as applied to the rapid and radical changes that were taking place in Chinese life. We should, however, scarcely have dared to launch out on such a venture, nor could we have afforded to do so, had it not been for the generous support of our Princeton friends whose original maintenance of the local Y.M.C.A. was gradually transferred to Yenching University. Departments of Political Science and Economics were added to that of Sociology, and the three were grouped into a College which fittingly drew its name from the Princeton School of Public and International Affairs. To a struggling little institution, unknown and hampered by the circumstances of its origin and environment, the prestige that derived from this association with a famous American university has been a most important asset. Thus we owe to Princeton the inspiration and to a large extent, the personnel and funds which have brought our College to its present measure of achievement.

But this alone would have been entirely insufficient to enable us to put into effect plans that had been too confidently drawn. For steadily supplementing the Princeton income through all these years we are indebted to the Rockefeller Foundation which has repeatedly come to our rescue when we were facing reductions that could not have been foreseen and would almost have wrecked all that had been so hopefully undertaken. The encouragement that has come from the belief in us thus expressed by the highly competent officers of this organization has immensely accentuated the monetary assistance. In the sagacious emphasis on training for rural reconstruction, which is the form in which the Foundation has in recent years been making its chief contribution to the welfare of China, we are happy to have been accepted as one of the agencies for mediating this service; and we like to think of our College as in some real sense its partner in so significant an enterprise.

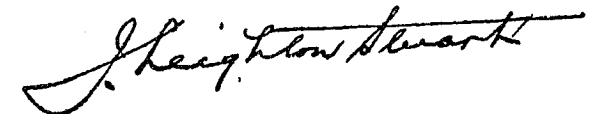
The selection of our College for demonstrating the Oxford tutorial method as applied to the teaching of politics and economics to Chinese students has given us a relationship to this British university somewhat analogous to the one we prize with Princeton. This added financial assistance has also enriched the quality of our academic work and enlarged

April, 1939

the range of our international outlook. In reviewing these ten years of history these sources of moral and material support come first in grateful remembrance.

The next feature that stands out in memory is the increasingly Chinese character of the College. Founded by foreign efforts, it has from the outset sought to become identified with the country it aims to serve. The most notable advance in this respect has been in the ability and devotion of the Chinese who now constitute so large a proportion of the faculty. The fact that most of them are graduates of the College, returning to it after further study abroad, adds to this sense of satisfaction. Not only in their personalities, but in the use of Chinese source materials, in publication and research, in the deliberate aim to apply all class-room teaching and field experimentation to present-day Chinese needs in social reconstruction, as well as in the recognition that has come from governmental and educational authorities, we have cheering evidence of the place the College has won for itself in this respect.

A third cause of pride in the record of this first decade of College history is its graduates. This is, of course, the final, almost the only, test of value in any school. Ours is as yet too young to be able to point to lists of famous names. But already they are becoming known in a wide variety of careers or useful activities, and of at least the large majority we can truly claim that they have carried with them something of the distinctive impress of our College in the ideals or convictions which have led to its creation and in the concept of socialized endeavor which the leaders of the future must possess if this nation is to recover from its present devastating conflict and preserve in suitable modern patterns the renewal of its ancient heritage.



### SPRING SEMESTER

With the publication of final enrollment figures for the Spring Semester, the College of Public Affairs finds itself the largest of the three colleges, although the total of 303 students is 19, or more than 6%, lower than that of the first semester. The decrease is the result of illness, poor scholarship, financial difficulties, family conditions and such similar causes as always reduce a student body during the second semester. The students are for the most part natives of the region which includes Peking and Tientsin, but many of them report native places as far north as the provinces of Liaoning and Kirin and as far south as Yunnan and Kuangtung.

It is generally agreed that the quality of students entering Yen-ching this year has never been surpassed, and their enthusiasm is shown not only in their classwork but in such varied activities as field trips to nearby villages to study educational projects or to become acquainted with local life and institutions, sponsorship of or attendance at lectures by distinguished visitors or members of the university faculty, and participation in such community projects as the craftwork centers. The departmental clubs, organized and promoted by groups of students, and frequent informal gatherings in faculty homes tend to promote a blending of class work and social life.

Public Affairs students this year have shown a similar willingness to unite knowledge derived from classes with practical experience. Such projects as cooperating with local relief agencies and participating in rural work have been continued by building on foundations laid in the past. An entirely new experiment, however, is the Cooperative Store which opened for business early this year under the direction of Cheng Lin-chuang of the Department of Economics. Working with him are some assistants on the department staff and a number of students. Financed through the sale of stock, the enterprise has two divisions: a store in the administration building and a restaurant and food shop situated on an island in the lake.

#### ACADEMIC PROGRAM

Despite the greatly enlarged student body, the reduced faculty, and the curtailed financial support with which the College of Public Affairs has been forced to cope this year, it has managed not only to maintain the standard of work of previous years but to introduce certain new features into its training program.

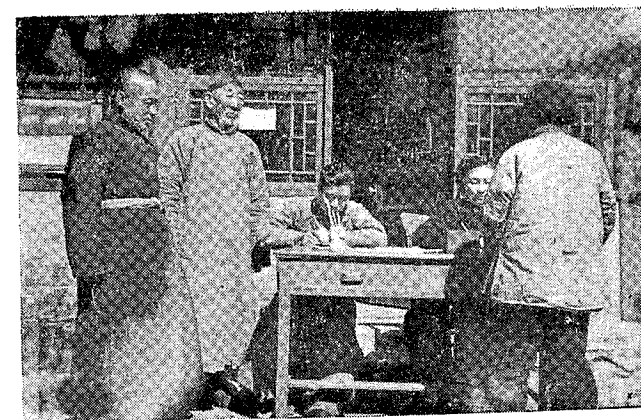
With the trend during the last ten years being toward a unity and coordination in the work of the three departments, the freshman course "Introduction to the Social Sciences" is a logical step in the breaking down of departmental barriers. Designed to replace the general introductory courses in economics, sociology, and political science, this course is being taught by one representative of each department, who, although lecturing on the division of work included in his particular field, nevertheless stresses the close relationship between all branches of the social sciences. The experiment has been so successful that additional sections will have to be added in the future to care for students of the other colleges who wish to take this course. This year, however, it has been limited to Public Affairs students and has had an enrollment of 142 for the first semester and 128 for the second.

Another evidence of the integration of the departments is the five-fold program of College activities. Institutions, rural work, and



The Rural Problems Club at Ching Ho

The former Yen-ching office now houses a modern drugstore.



Investigation of a Peasant's Family

This survey is carried on by the Sociology Department as a basis for local relief.



**The Cooperative Store**

This is a section of the restaurant.



**Mealtime for Village Children**

Soy bean milk is given to village children under the direction of the Sociology Department.

international relations, the three most important aspects of modern Chinese life, have for some time been the bases upon which all courses have been built; but this year there has been added the Modern Greats or honors degree course, a modification and adaptation of the Oxford tutorial system.

The fifth division of the College program is that of women's work. The changing position of women in Chinese society has been recognized by the College of Public Affairs from its beginning as an important factor in the organization and planning of courses; but with the increasingly large number of women who are entering the university and taking work in the social sciences and the growing number of opportunities for them to take a place in society outside of the home, a more comprehensive plan has been formulated for the professional training of women for social work. This specialized instruction is to begin next year; but despite the special handicaps of lack of staff and absence of adequate facilities for work, some progress has been made in this direction during the present academic year.

Training in the care of homeless children is one aspect of social work to receive attention. The day nursery established by the Yenching Craftwork Center for its workers is under the management of a sociology student who received field training under such organizations as the Home Finding Society sponsored by the Peking Union Medical College, an orphanage in Peking, and a children's home in the hills. Others of our women students have received special instruction in Y.W.C.A. work, living in the hostel and working under the direct supervision of its secretary. Additional students have been trained by the P.U.M.C. Social Service Department for medical social work and by a civic health station for maternal and child health service and other kinds of public health work. A fourth type of specialized education has been relief work in cooperation with organized institutions.

#### UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

Although the reception for new students last September has been the only social meeting during the year which has brought together the entire faculty and student body of the College, regular meetings are held by the various organizations which have grown up among the students as an outgrowth of their academic interests.

The Economics Club, with a membership of practically all major students in the department, holds meetings which are, of necessity, predominantly social in character. Its size, divergencies in background, and a wide range of interests, all obstacles to constructive work as a single group, have been overcome to a certain extent by a division into two reading groups, the first consisting of freshmen and sophomores and the second of

juniors and seniors. Books are introduced to the students through brief specialized lectures by members of the faculty. An excursion to a statistical laboratory in one of the institutions in Peking was an additional activity of some of the members of the Club.

A much smaller group with a carefully-selected membership is the International Relations Club. Programs for its bi-weekly meetings are arranged by a committee which is also responsible for the preparation of a bibliography of recent material on the subject to be discussed. Some of the meetings are given over to a formal presentation by a qualified speaker; others are devoted to group discussion. Each member follows developments in a definite field and reports them to the club as a whole, and the same procedure is carried out in the reading and reviewing of important books.

The third of these clubs, that sponsored by the Sociology Department, includes all the members of the department. It is subdivided into four sections, one for students of each year. These sections meet once or twice monthly for an informal discussion of sociological problems and a social period which, together with the occasional meetings of the club as a whole, gives an opportunity for the students and faculty to become better acquainted. Under the auspices of this organization, Dr. Bingham Dai of the P.U.M.C. has given two public lectures on various aspects of personality and culture. As is true of all departmental clubs, the students are enthusiastic about the value of these semi-academic, semi-social contacts between students and instructors.

After a lapse of one year the Rural Problems Club was reorganized last fall with a faculty and student membership of twenty-four. Its purpose is to study rural problems through discussion and free exchange of opinions. To this end the meetings have been devoted to such subjects as the work done by the Mass Education Movement at Tingsien, the Rural Institute of Tsouping, the Tsining Experimental district, the Chingho center, and certain experimental districts in the South. A special visit was made to Chingho so that the students might gain first-hand information regarding the location itself, the type of work which had been carried on there, and the present condition of the equipment and other facilities which had been provided by Yenching. The club has also sponsored two public lectures, one on the literature of rural work and the other on rural health work.

The emphasis which these organizations place on practical questions connected with national and international issues, does not prevent the students from showing a successful interest in athletics. During the Fall semester the College of Public Affairs teams held the intermural championships in football, basketball and ping pong, while the representa-

tives of the Department of Economics were victors in inter-department basketball. This semester the College team has been undefeated in volleyball.

#### RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

The necessity of a laboratory for field training in sociology, social work and economics caused Yenching to choose Ching Ho, a market town a few miles from the university, as an experimental center. The policy of cooperation with the local people and with the elders of the surrounding villages made possible the development of various rural and social experiments in public health, village industry, agricultural improvement, cooperative organizations and similar projects.

Of more far-reaching importance, perhaps, is the fact that Ching Ho provided a nucleus for the wider program of rural reconstruction which resulted in Yenching's becoming a cooperating institution in the North China Council for Rural Reconstruction. This body was organized in 1936 in order to eliminate duplication of activity among Yenching, Nankai, and Tsinghua Universities, the Peking Union Medical College, the University of Nanking and the Mass Education Movement. Pre-field training was continued on the campus, while practice in rural work was carried on under the Rural Institute in Shantung. With the concentration of hostilities in that province, the NCCRR was forced to move to the Southwest where the workers were divided between projects in Kueichow and Szechuan.

The uncertainties of the situation, the lack of communications, and other developments have made close cooperation between Yenching's pre-field training and field practice under the re-named China Council for Rural Reconstruction increasingly difficult. Although some Yenching men are still with the Institute and Yenching's rural training program continues along lines which permit of incorporation into larger plans should the situation warrant, at present there is no actual connection.

Meanwhile, the destruction of many of the buildings at Ching Ho has curtailed the possibilities of that center, and the main office has been leased to the village self-governing body. The latter has sublet the premises and is using the income for the promotion of village educational work.

Conditions at Ching Ho and disassociation with the NCCRR do not, however, prevent Yenching from carrying on a program of rural work. Locally, individuals and small groups are cooperating with many agencies such as village education projects, the International Famine Relief Commission, and certain branches of the Peking Union Medical College. In the Southwest several members of the faculty and former Yenching students

are working under the direction of Wu Wen-tsoo of the Department of Sociology, who is in Kunming, while Miss Kit-king Lei is carrying on an active campaign among women in Kiangsi for improved home conditions. Miss Lei has under her direction a number of women who have graduated from Yenching. Kiangsi Province is also the scene of an experimental district modeled after that which had been developed in Shantung under the leadership of the NCCRR. J.B. Tayler, a pioneer in the field of university cooperation with rural work, is now at Lanchow, Kansu, in Northwest China, working under the auspices of the British Indemnity Trustees. Connected with him in this educational program are many Yenching teachers, graduates, and students.

#### THE YENCHING JOURNAL OF SOCIAL STUDIES

One of the most ambitious enterprises undertaken by the College has been the publication of *The Yenching Journal of Social Studies*. Our main purposes were to provide a channel for the publication of Chinese research in social studies, to provide a platform for the discussion of problems of theory, and to promote the practical cooperation between Chinese and foreign scholars in field work.

As we are now engaged in preparing only the third issue, it is too early to speculate on how far these aims can be achieved. At any rate, a beginning has been made. Subscribers already number over a hundred. We exchange with more than thirty journals all over the world, and review copies of new publications are beginning to come in. More satisfactory than this, however, is the stimulus which the Journal has given to research in the university. When things improve, this influence, we hope, may extend to other parts of the country.

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Printed by the Peifang Press

Peking, China.

**NEWS BULLETIN**  
OF THE  
**COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS**  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY, PEKING, CHINA  
CO-OPERATING WITH  
**PRINCETON-YENCHING FOUNDATION**

VOL. V, NO. 1

OCTOBER, 1939

Registration at Yenching for the fall semester coincided with the flood in Tientsin and the declaration of European war. As a consequence, for the third successive summer, the return of vacationing students and faculty members was fraught with difficulty, and the failure of new teachers to arrive has caused considerable consternation in some departments. Many of the students living in Tientsin went in boats from their homes to the railway station, and others, having finally secured passage on one of the few ships from the South, spent days outside the harbor at Tangku. Despite these hardships, however, the students kept pouring on to the campus, bringing the final registration figure to 981, an increase of 39 over the total for last fall.

Of this number 32%, or 314 students, are registered in the College of Public Affairs. The marked decrease in the total enrollment of the Economics Department is the result of limiting the number of sophomore majors to about 60. This reduction was made necessary by lack of adequate facilities for the training of all those who wished to specialize in Economics. As a result, about 40 students had to shift to some other department, thereby reducing somewhat the total enrollment of the College.

The following statistics for the College and for each of the three departments give detailed information :

**College of Public Affairs**

	Men	Women	Total
Graduate :	7	1	8
Senior :	39	10	49
Junior :	63	14	77
Sophomore :	74	20	94
Freshman :	44	11	55
Unclassified :	14	2	16
Honors Degree Course :			
Junior :	6	1	7
Sophomore :	7	1	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>314</b>

	Men	Women	Total
<i>Political Science :</i>			
Graduate :	6		6
Senior :	12		12
Junior :	10		10
Sophomore :	11	2	13
Freshman :	5	1	6
Total :	44	3	47
<i>Economics :</i>			
Senior :	23	3	26
Junior :	44	4	48
Sophomore :	53	8	61
Freshman :	37	6	43
Total :	157	21	178
<i>Sociology :</i>			
Graduate :	1	1	2
Senior :	4	7	11
Junior :	9	10	19
Sophomore :	10	10	20
Freshman :	2	4	6
Total :	26	32	58
<i>Unclassified :</i>			
Junior :	1		1
Sophomore :	13	2	15
Total :	14	2	16
<i>Honors Degree Course :</i>			
Junior :	6	1	7
Sophomore :	7	1	8
Total :	13	2	15

#### NEW FACULTY MEMBERS

The Department of Economics is happy to welcome to its ranks Hu Kyi-yuan, a visiting professor from Hangchow Christian College. He has been Dean of the College and Chairman of the Department of Economics in addition to having had long years of teaching experience. He is teaching fundamental courses. Wang Kuang-ch'i has also joined the Department as part-time lecturer in Accounting. A graduate of Tsinghua University with an M.A. from the University of Pennsylvania, he has worked as chief accountant in the Tsingtao branch of the Kincheng Banking Corporation.

The Department of Political Science has several newcomers. Wang I-hsiu has been added as a tutor in Social and Political Theory for the

Honors Degree Course in Social Studies. Mr. Wang received his M. A. from the University of Michigan and did additional graduate work at the University of California. W. Sheldon Ridge, former editor of *The Peiping Chronicle*, is teaching Political Theory as a part-time lecturer. Some basic Political Science courses are being taught by Chang Hsi-t'ung, a graduate of Peking National University, who has had long administrative experience.

Lin Chia-t'ung, a Yenching graduate, who recently returned from England with a Ph. D. degree from the University of Liverpool, has been added to the Department of Sociology as a part-time lecturer in Social Statistics.

#### CONTINUING FACULTY MEMBERS

The personnel of the Economics Department is practically unchanged. Gideon Ch'en continues as Chairman of the Department as well as Dean of the College and Director of the Honors Degree Course. Miss Augusta Wagner and W. P. Yuan are devoting themselves to basic Economics courses, and Cheng Lin-chuang is still connected with the rural program. Chao Hsi-yü is continuing as part-time lecturer. Michael Lindsay remains as tutor for the Honors Degree Course.

In Political Science Wu Ch'i-yü, as Chairman of the Department, has associated with him Ku Tun-jou and Hu Yü-chieh, both of whom have seen two years of service at Yenching. Rudolf Lowenthal is continuing as part-time lecturer.

The Department of Sociology has kept its last year's staff intact. Chao Ch'eng-hsin is Chairman of the Department, and Yang K'un, Huang Ti, and Mrs. Cheng Lin-chuang are going on with their program of field and research work in addition to their teaching.

#### ABSENT FACULTY MEMBERS

Wu Wen-tSao is remaining at the National University of Yunnan, where, in addition to holding a chair of anthropology donated by the British Indemnity Board, he does research work and directs the internship of Yen-ching students.

Li An-che has been granted an additional leave of absence so that he may continue his study in the field of Chinese, Mongolian and Tibetan cultural contacts on the Kansu-Tibetan border.



J. B. Tayler, while continuing his interest in the Northwest education program, has recently gone to Chungking. He has been engaged by the authorities responsible for the promotion of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, a subject in which he has pioneered.

Miss Kit-king Lei has spent the last year doing women's work in Kiangsi. She has been given a chair of sociology by the British Indemnity Board and will probably join Dr. Wu in Yunnan.

George Taylor has accepted the invitation from the University of Washington to become acting Chairman of the Department of Oriental Studies.

#### PRINCETON-YENCHING RECEPTION

One of the largest social gatherings ever held at Yen-ching was the Princeton-Yenching Foundation's reception for the students of the College of Public Affairs. About three-hundred members of the College were present in the Men's Gymnasium at a program which made Princeton and the Princeton-Yenching relationship living realities in the minds of those who attended. Dr. Stuart and three Princetonians, Randolph Sailer, Wu Ch'i-yü, and John Hayes, each spoke on some aspect of the work in common to the two schools. Members of the Music Department contributed vocal and instrumental numbers, and refreshments were served.

#### FIELD TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Conditions in the vicinity of Yen-ching make concentrated field work inadvisable at the present time. Some individual projects are, however, carried on in neighboring villages. The most important of these is a suburban community study which is being made by students of the Sociology and Economics Departments with the cooperation of the staff of the Sociology Department. Much of the training for social work is being done in connection with relief and other social agencies in Peking.

It has long been felt that students from the College of Public Affairs should have an opportunity to do research and gain experience in the Southwest. Plans for an internship in the field under the guidance of Wu Wen-tsoo, similar in principle to that required of medical students before their admission to practice, were completed early this fall, the financial support for the arrangement coming from the Rockefeller Foundation. These plans involve close cooperation between Yen-ching University and

the National University of Yunnan. Some Yen-ching faculty members are to be maintained in the Southwest where they will divide their time between teaching in the University of Yunnan and supervising the Yen-ching graduates who will be sent for a six months' period of intensive research.

Additional opportunities for actual field practice are offered for those students who are in the Northwest. Some of these are with the Science Education Institute in Lanchow, and one or two others are with Li An-che at Labrang, Kansu.

#### COST OF LIVING INDEX

One of the most interesting projects of the Department of Economics is the compilation of a cost of living index for Peking. Before 1937 the Social Research Institute in Peking had been making such a study, and, beginning with last July, Yen-ching has been continuing the work. Experience in this kind of investigation was gained last year from similar studies of retail prices in Haitien, a market town bordering on the campus, and of the cost of living of Yen-ching faculty and workmen. Events of the last two and a half years have caused prices in all lines to reach unprecedented heights, and the study now being made is of value not only locally but also to those elsewhere who are interested in price trends. Data gained from this investigation, as well as from a study of the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates, will be published in the near future.

#### NOTES

Among recent visitors to Yen-ching was Dwight W. Edwards, Executive Secretary in China for the Princeton-Yenching Foundation. After having lunch with Dr. Stuart and the department chairmen, he was presented to the other members of the College, all of whom were happy to welcome him back to China. An office for the Princeton-Yenching Foundation has been established on the Yen-ching campus.

Dr. M. C. Balfour, China representative for the Rockefeller Foundation, was at Yen-ching in the latter part of August in order to discuss the arrangements between that Foundation and the College of Public Affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Edmunds spent some time at Yen-ching during September. Mr. Edmunds, former head of International House in New

York City, was the founder of the International House movement and was personally responsible for building the three houses in New York City, Chicago, and Berkeley as well as the one in Paris.

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Delivery of the third issue of *The Yenching Journal of Social Studies* was held up for some time because of the floods in Tientsin which made it impossible for the printer to send the completed copies to Yenching. Vol. II, No. 2 is scheduled to appear in December.

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Miss Augusta Wagner of the Department of Economics has just published a book, *Labor Legislation in China*.

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The College of Public Affairs had 39 graduates last June, 17 in Economics, 9 in Political Science, and 13 in Sociology. In addition 4 students were granted M.A. degrees, 2 in Sociology and 2 in Political Science. The M.A. theses were written on the following subjects :

Sociology :

*The Role Played by Returned Students in Social Changes in China*  
*The Economic Organization of a Shansi Village*

Political Science :

*The Struggle of the Powers for Spheres of Influence in China*  
*Racial Minorities in the Southwest*

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VOL. V, NO. 2

MARCH, 1940

Thus far the academic year has proceeded without interruption. National and international issues have had many influences on campus life, not the least of which are a shortage of flour and rice in both student dining halls and faculty homes, a deterioration in the quality of paper available for all university uses, and a general rise in prices which lifts to the class of luxuries many things which were previously regarded as necessities.

The enrollment for the second semester, which opened on February 5th, reached 934 for the entire university and 291 for the College of Public Affairs. Detailed statistics for the latter are as follows:

**College of Public Affairs**

	Men	Women	Total
Graduate :	8	1	9
Senior :	26	20	36
Junior :	62	13	75
Sophomore :	86	21	107
Freshman :	39	10	49
Honors Degree Course :			
Junior :	6	1	7
Sophomore :	7	1	8
	TOTAL	57	291
<i>Political Science :</i>			
Graduate :	7		7
Senior :	16		16
Junior :	11		11
Sophomore :	12	2	14
Freshman :	5	1	6
	TOTAL	3	44
<i>Economics :</i>			
Senior :	17	3	20
Junior :	42	4	46
Sophomore :	53	8	61
Freshman :	32	5	37
	TOTAL	20	164

<i>Sociology :</i>			
Graduate :	1	1	2
Senior :	3	7	10
Junior :	8	9	17
Sophomore :	10	10	20
Freshman :	2	4	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	24	31	55
<i>Unclassified :</i>			
Junior :	1		1
Sophomore :	11	1	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	12	1	13
<i>Honors Degree Course :</i>			
Junior :	6	1	7
Sophomore :	7	1	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	13	2	15

#### ADDITION TO FACULTY

With the beginning of the second semester, Miss Ch'en Fang-chih joined the Department of Political Science as Instructor. Miss Ch'en received her B.A. from Yenching in 1935 and her Ph. D. from Bryn Mawr in 1940. Her special interest is in China's international relations, a field from which she drew the subject of her thesis, "Some Problems of International Law with Special Reference to China".

#### RURAL WORK

Not only has Yenching been able to carry on with little change the basic academic training for rural work, it has also continued to carry this preparation into actual field experience. Locally this has been accomplished through a sociological investigation of a farming community not far from the Yenching campus. This project has a three-fold purpose: to train students in actual field research; to experiment in methods of sociological investigation; and to collect materials for comparative studies of Chinese rural social life.

Nine students, seven majoring in Sociology and two in Economics, are participating in this experiment, with such major fields of investigation as population, land problems, village politics, death customs, kinship relationships, and religious beliefs and magical rites. In order to make possible the collection of material, the students have become thoroughly acquainted with the individuals of the community and have established a high degree of understanding and coöperation.

The plans of internship of Yenching students in the Southwest are being carried out. Four students have been sent from here to Kunming, where they will work under the direction of Dr. Wu Wen-tso, and to Tingfan, Kweichow, where they will be connected with the Institute of the National Council for Rural Reconstruction.

#### COST OF LIVING INDEX

In January, 1940, was published the first issue of *The Yenching Index Numbers*, a monthly record and discussion of the cost of living of the working classes in Peking. Beginning its study in July, 1939, the Department of Economics, accomplished the difficult task of collecting price data for the back months by studying the old account books of a number of retailers and checking these figures against the records of the student dining halls and the Practice House of the Home Economics Department. 1936 is used as a base year for all calculations, and the result is a comprehensive picture of the rising trend in prices, presented in both statistical and graphic form. Copies of this publication may be secured from the Department of Economics, Yenching University, Peking, China.

#### STUDENT SELF-HELP

Some earlier conditions :

"During my first year here I was exceedingly anxious to have a day school for girls. . . . Finally the teacher said if I would give them a few cash a day he thought I should succeed. Now this is the general custom, as the scholars usually do something at home toward buying their rice; but I thought I would see if I could not succeed in getting them without this fee. I found there was no help, so I said I would give them ten cash a day. I furnish books, pens, ink, etc., and yet must pay them to come and learn." (letter from a missionary in Foochow, written in 1869)

"In 1870 a small day school was opened in a small room with only three boys present. Such was the prejudice against all forms of Christian work at the time that these boys could only be induced to remain in school by providing for them one meal a day—or, as Bishop Wiley put it, 'by letting it be understood that the school closed each day with a bowl of rice'. (Dr. H. H. Lowry in the President's Annual Report of Peking University for 1915-1916)

"The college [Tung Wen Kuan, established in Peking in 1862] provided all its students with free tuition, food, and clothing, and in addition each received a monthly allowance from the Government; this amount was increased or decreased according to the student's proficiency in examinations." (H. E. King, *The Educational System of China as Recently Reconstructed*, p. 10)

From such traditions as these developed the modern Chinese school system. Not only in mission schools but also in those sponsored by the government were the students paid to attend school. It was not until the beginning of the century after years of agitation by prominent figures that the idea of paying tuition met with general acceptance. With the present financial strain which makes it difficult, if not entirely impossible, for many students to pay for higher education, Yenching University, in addition to greatly increasing the number of scholarships, has this year put into operation plans for subsidized student self-help. Previously adopted for individual cases under special conditions, the various projects are now providing partial support for 102 students. These projects vary considerably in character and the authorities have tried conscientiously to fit students into places where their work would have an educative value. For example, some of the science students work on translations of scientific material or make drawings for use in lectures. In the Department of History students are engaged on compiling references to historical material, and in the Department of Economics they are sorting and cataloging clippings of economic interest from newspapers contributed to Yenching by the Institute of Social Research after it moved from Peking to the South.

In view of the fact that Chinese students have always believed that a career of scholarship placed them above physical labor, the success of such projects as cutting the hedges and grass and weeding the lawns is a tribute to the new spirit which makes an education worth laboring for. Women as well as men are engaged in this work and both also participate in activities in the dining halls such as weighing food, investigating sanitary conditions and checking on the servants' living quarters. Some of the men serve at meals, while others are responsible for keeping accounts.

#### NOTES

President Stuart left the University for the South late in February. His visit is of particular interest to the College of Public Affairs since he is to attend a meeting to discuss future plans for the National Council of Rural Reconstruction. Dr. Henry S. Houghton of the Peking Union Medical College is also to be present at this meeting.

Vol. II, No. 2 of *The Yenching Journal of Social Studies* is expected off the press within a week. The delay is the result of a shortage of paper and other difficulties connected with printing.

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VOL. V, NO. 3

JUNE, 1940

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**THE PRINCETON-YENCHING FOUNDATION OFFICE**

The College of Public Affairs receives its principal support from two sources: the Princeton-Yenching Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation. Without the financial aid from these organizations the College could not carry on. Less tangible, perhaps, but of equal importance is the constant interest and encouragement of these groups. This interest and encouragement indicate and promote a close cultural cooperation between East and West.

Nowhere is this relationship better symbolized than in the establishment during the past year of the Princeton-Yenching Foundation Office on the Yenching campus. The entrance to this office is also the entrance to the Dean's Office, and the appearance together of the two names is an ever present reminder to both students and visitors of the close connection between the College of Public Affairs and the Princeton-Yenching Foundation.

**RECEPTION FOR SENIORS**

This year the annual reception sponsored by the Princeton-Yenching Foundation for graduating seniors of the College of Public Affairs was held on the lawn in front of the President's House on an afternoon early in June. Between forty and fifty students and members of the faculty were present. John D. Hayes, now acting President of the College of Chinese Studies in Peking, spoke as a representative of Princeton, referring again to the long connection between the institutions and giving words of encouragement to the students who are leaving Yenching this year.

**HONORS**

Huang Yen, a senior in the Department of Economics, has been awarded one of the Stuart Honor Prizes for good scholarship and for making a singular contribution to the life of the University during his four years as a student.

Chou Shun-hsin, formerly an assistant in the Department of Economics, has been awarded an exchange fellowship at Columbia University. During the past year Mr. Chou has been studying at the University of California where he also held an exchange fellowship.

After a day devoted entirely to intramural athletic competition in track and field, the men students of the College of Public Affairs were declared University champions. One member of the College was also presented with the Yen, an indication of superior athletic ability as well as individual sportsmanship.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES

In spite of the war situation, graduates from the College of Public Affairs are having no difficulty in obtaining positions. In addition to the regular channels of employment, three or four students are going to work with the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, and five or six more are going to other parts of China to work as accountants.

#### RURAL TRAINING

The rural training program at Yenching is still intact despite difficulties of the past three years. Eight rural courses are being taught, and there has been a notable increase in the number of students participating in this type of preparation. A Rural Training Committee organizes and integrates the rural program, and in addition to the fundamental theoretical courses there are opportunities for practical application of these principles through field work. The closing of the demonstration field at Ching Ho made necessary other arrangements for field study. In July, 1939, the faculty and students of the Department of Sociology began a sociological investigation of a farming community not far from the Yenching campus. This investigation had the three-fold purpose of training the students in actual field research, of experimenting in methods of sociological investigation, and of collecting materials for comparative studies of Chinese rural social life. The program is proving very successful. Nine students (one post graduate and six seniors in Sociology and two seniors in Economics) have participated in making these studies. Up to the present the projects partially completed—largely in the form of B. A. theses—include: population, land, village politics, women's life and status in family and community, sex life and marriage, and death customs. These studies were made possible through the efforts of the students to establish friendly and cooperative contacts with the farmers and their families. The continuation of this spirit is made possible by the sending of ten junior students to the field as apprentices to the senior investigators.

A further element in the rural program in the Rural Problems Club, one of the most enthusiastic student organizations on the campus. In addition to special lectures and discussions on rural life, this club has been responsible for publishing the *Rural Echo*, a special supplement of the *Yenching News*, which not only publicized the many activities of the club but also printed articles on rural subjects.

In order to facilitate further the study in the South of students from the College of Public Affairs, arrangements were made with the National University of Yunnan to provide a period of internship for graduates from Yenching. Wu Wen-tsoo, formerly chairman of the Department of Sociology at Yenching, was appointed honorary director of this project. The Rockefeller Foundation granted four fellowships for a six months period of post graduate study. Two students left for the South in the winter, and two more are leaving shortly.

Since its organization in 1935 as the North China Council for Rural Reconstruction, this body has had the loyal participation of Yenching. With its emigration to the South, however, contacts between the Institute and Yenching have been less frequent and of less importance. In March of this year Dr. Stuart attended the Rural Conference in Chungking at which Dr. Ch'ü Shih-yin, a Yenching graduate long connected with the Mass Education Movement, was made full-time director of the NCRR which was reorganized to include Yenching, the University of Nanking, Nankai, P.U.M.C., the National Health Administration, and the Mass Education Movement. Wu Wen-tsoo, as a representative of the field of Sociology, is on the governing board of the organization, and Dr. Stuart is the official Yenching representative. Two Yenching students who have already gone south will join the Institute at its new location in Pishan, near Chungking, and another student is going this summer. It is hoped that this renewed contact will make possible additional field training for our students after graduation.

#### SENIOR THESES

##### POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chang Lung-tung	<i>Dictatorship</i>
Huo Luan-kuang	<i>The Unification of the Chinese Postal Administration</i>
Lin Yung-yü	<i>A Study of the New Anti-opium Policy in China</i>
Sung Shang-huan	<i>A Study of Self-government within the Peking Municipality</i>
Ts'ai Ching-shih	<i>The Problem of Reorganizing the Chinese Provinces on a Smaller Scale</i>
Wang Yü-ts'en	<i>Sino-Soviet Relations in the Last Twenty Years</i>

## ECONOMICS

- Chang Ping-hsin *A Brief Description of the Federal Reserve Bank in Peking*
- Cheng Chia-chü *The Economic Theories of Senior*
- Chu Yuan-yi *A Study of the Savings System in China*
- Hu Kuang-po *The Economic Position of Yunnan Province*
- Huang Chin-ch'i *The Development of Highway Transportation in China*
- Huang Yen *T. A. Hayek's Theory of Business Cycles*
- Kao Chi-ch'ang *A Study of the Problems of War Finance in China*
- Kuan Ti-ch'ien *The Theory of Systematizing Public Debts*
- K'ung Hsiang-ying *A Comparison of the Size of Farms in a Certain Village*
- Li Chu-nien *A Study of the Problems of Surplus and Reserve in Corporation Accounting*
- Li Kuo-shih *The Land System in a Certain Village*
- Li Ping-t'ai *The Bank for International Settlement*
- Lin Ching-tung *A Study of A. C. Pigou and His Welfare Economics*
- Liu Te-hsin *The Theory of the Single Tax*
- Liu Yung-hsin *A Study of Index Numbers of Prices and the Cost of Living in China*
- Ni Chin-hsun *Flour Mills in Tientsin*
- Shen Ch'ing-sheng *Financial Control by Banks*
- Sun Nien-min *A Study of Stock Inventory*
- T'ang Hsin-hsün *The Taxation System of the National Government*
- Ts'ai Jen-fang *The Insurance System of the American Federal Reserve Bank*
- Miss Kuan Shu-chuang *The Theory of Imperfect Competition*
- Miss Shen Ying-shen *The Theory and Practice of the Equalization of Land Ownership*
- Miss Wang Kuan-fen *An Analysis of the Rural Investments of Chinese Banks*

## SOCIOLOGY

- Ch'en Feng-hsiung *A Study of Funeral Customs in a Certain Village*
- Chou T'ing-hsun *A Quantitative Analysis of the Population of a Certain Village*
- Shen Chao-lin *The Political Organization of a Certain Village*
- Miss Chou En-tz'u *Marriage Rites in Peking*
- Miss Ch'eng Han-fen *The Position of Women in a Certain Village*
- Miss Ch'üan Kuo-ying *New Year's and Other Festivals in Peking*
- Miss Li Jung-chen *The Development of the Study of Folklore in China*
- Miss Sun Hsien-fang *Chinese Wedding Customs*
- Miss Sun I-fang *The Development of Sociology in China*
- Miss Wang Ch'ün-hou *Children's Life in Peking*

## M. A. THESES

- Sun Te-yün (Sociology) *Problems of Famine in Social Changes of China*
- Wang Chen-t'ing (Pol. Sc.) *The Problem of Chinese Land Taxation and Its Reform*